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Pact Arms Reduction Experts Meet in Sofia

AU171646 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] A regular meeting of the working group of experts from the Warsaw Pact states on the question of reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe was held in Sofia.

The experts discussed issues concerned with popularizing the Budapest appeal and paid particular attention to defining a mandate for the negotiations on reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. They took into account the situation at the Vienna meeting with the representatives of states taking part in the CSCE and the progress of the consultations with the NATO countries and the neutral and nonaligned European states.

Paper Views Anti-Albanian Hysteria in SFRY

AU171223 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Sep 87 p 4

[Gjok Sokoli article: "What Is Going On In Yugoslavia?"]

[Text] Yugoslavia is currently engulfed in a hysterical wave of anti-Albanian incidents and propaganda. Ever since the LCY plenum devoted to Kosovo in June, there has not been a party or state forum, from the highest to the lowest, and not a newspaper or magazine, a radio or television station, which has not spewed forth poison and unbridled loathing against the Albanians, their national feelings, traditions, mentality, and way of life. They all call for a firm blows, strict measures, and repression.

At the meetings at Kosovo Polje people from Belgrade call upon their fellow countrymen to take up arms "to defend their rights, which are threatened by the Albanians." Wiser heads say the Army should do this job, and should intervene in Kosovo to impose its rule as it did in 1945. There have been suggestions that Albanian schools be closed "because Serbs simply cannot put up with people speaking that language," that Albanian songs should not be sung because they arouse irredentism, and for the removal of Albanian symbols, and personal and place names. There have been suggestions for laws to stop Albanians from having children. Meanwhile, a well-known Serbian writer suggests killing half the Albanians and expelling the rest beyond the North Albanian Alps [Malet e Namuna—The Accursed Mountains].

This is real hysteria, something unprecedented and incomprehensible in today's Europe, but recalling the Europe of the thirties, the time of the persecution of the Jews.

Anything an Albanian does in Yugoslavia, and there are more than 2 million Albanians there, becomes immediately politicized, whether it is the most trivial and ordinary breach of the law, a scrap between two primary school children, or an Albanian's cow wandering into a Serb's meadow. It immediately becomes a major national problem: newspapers start writing, church bells ring, and gatherings are held, just like the Middle Ages.

According to the Yugoslav press, a few days ago in a Yugoslav barracks a tragic incident occurred, which has been inflated and transformed into a hurricane of hatred against all Albanians. According to the official version, an Albanian soldier killed four other soldiers, who whether by chance or on purpose happened to be a Serb, a Croat, a Bosnian, and one other, precisely what was necessary to provoke the wrath of Belgrade, Sarajevo, Zagreb, and Skopje. In itself the act is to be condemned. But such things happen everywhere. Unbalanced persons do the unthinkable when they get hold of weapons and ammunition. But that is not how they consider it in Yugoslavia. For the stage managers of anti-Albanian scenarios this tragic case came as a gift from heaven to further stoke up chauvinist passions. For them, the Albanian soldier, who is said to have committed suicide after the crime, must necessarily have been an "irredentist," a "nationalist," a "separatist," and have planned his crime "to strike at the Yugoslav Army, the shield of the nation," "to destroy Yugoslavia," etc. His family and village, all Prizren, all Kosovo, and all the Albanians in Yugoslavia must be held responsible for his crime, for having trained, indoctrinated, encouraged, and pushed him, etc, etc. The evil intent and provocative nature of all this is clear.

It is not only members of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, who commit crimes. After all Croats and Slovenes, Macedonians, Montenegrins, and Serbs commit crimes too, but nobody says that a Croat or a Slovene did this or that. Albanians are the only exception, because for these stage managers the Albanian is the Negro, the savage, the thief, and the criminal.

Where and how will all this hysteria end? It bodes nothing good, but only ill. It is changing from national hatred to racism, from insults and fistfights to pogroms, as happened recently in the cases of the Albanian shops in Belgrade, Valjevo, and elsewhere. Will this outbreak of chauvinism confine itself to Albanians? It appears that Kosovo is the first act of a new Yugoslav tragedy. Where will the second act be played—in Slovenia, Bosnia, or Croatia? The peoples of Yugoslavia have paid dearly for the domination of unitarism and Great Serbian chauvinism, and it is beyond belief that they will be prepared to pay again.

Zhivkov Meets Argentine CP Delegation

AU161232 Sofia BTA in English 1218 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 16 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, had a meeting today with the delegation of the Partido Comunista de la Argentina, led by its secretary general Mr Athos Fava. The delegation is visiting this country at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

Mr Todor Zhivkov informed the guests of the essence and directions of the restructuring process underway in this country at present in all spheres of the material and intellectual life. Mr Athos Fava assessed highly the innovative activity of the BCP and expressed conviction that the realization of the present tasks will raise the Bulgarian society to a qualitatively new condition, will increase the attractive force of socialism and will assist the struggle of the democratic and progressive forces in the world. He spoke about the new political course of the Communist Party of Argentina in the building of a front for the national and social liberation of Argentina.

Discussing the present-day situation in the world, the two leaders voiced the opinion that the realities of the nuclear-missile century require new approaches in international relations and new political thinking.

The two sides expressed unanimous support to the latest foreign policy initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist community countries for aversion of the nuclear catastrophe, for strengthening of world peace and achievement of real disarmament in the name of development.

Dwelling on the situation in Latin America, Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr Athos Fava noted that the imperialist exploitation of the countries in that continent and their enormous foreign debts increase the desire of their peoples to defend their national dignity and their right to choose their own road of development by themselves. The two sides expressed support to the agreement signed in Guatemala by the presidents of the five Central American countries.

The two leaders confirmed the resoluteness of the BCP and the PCA to strengthen and develop their relations of friendship, cooperation and fraternal solidarity.

Portuguese CP Leader Talks With Media

AU171732 Sofia BTA in English 1721 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 17 (BTA)—There are great changes underway in Bulgaria. We also followed the new policy of the Soviet Union. This interest is easy to explain because that is the future of socialism. People around the world should understand it well, said today before representatives of the BTA and the Bulgarian Television Dr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), answering their questions.

The guest, who is currently visiting Bulgaria, thinks that such basic questions of the restructuring as accelerated socio-economic development, improvement of the conditions of material and intellectual advance, more direct exercising of power by the workers and the entire people, are of great importance. These basic trends in the improvement of socilalism bring the support of the peoples around the world.

Answering another question Dr Alvaro Cunhal said that after the pre-term elections in Portugal the struggle in defence of the April Revolution achievements has become more intensive. The government enters a dangerous sphere in trying to violate the Constitution. The struggle of the Portuguese Communists focuses on defense of the basic law, on defence of the great democratic achievements of the people. In this struggle the party is strong and unified, it relies also on its influence in the trade union movement.

Dr Cunhal said that the struggle for peace is the principal task of the peoples, of the communists all over the world. The proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as the initiatives for the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, enable us to find the difference between the policy of imperialism and socialism, said the guest.

Government Fires Balkankar Chairman

AU171027 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Sep 87 p 1

[BTA report: "Why Is 'Balkankar' Work Unsatisfactory?"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers discussed the work of the 'Balkankar' Economic Trust. As a result of serious weaknesses on the part of the leadership and despite the fact that the necessary material and technical base and cadre potential exist, the work of the trust is unsatisfactory. The pace of producing the basic goods has decreased. There is a significant delay in implementing tasks related to export.

The attention of the trust's leadership has repeatedly been drawn to the fact that the trust's work is unsatisfactory. Instead of adopting measures to overcome this delay, the trust's leadership started to implement the tasks through unjustified corrections of the plan. In July the volume of the commodity industrial production decreased almost 4 million leva. Despite the fact that in August the economic organizations were warned especially that they must not allow an unjustified and arbitrary plan decrease, on 31 August the trust again decreased the volume of its commodity industrial production almost 5 million leva. The production plan for diesel-powered lift trucks has been decreased 344 units in order to bring it into accord with the actual plan implementation. This is a crude violation of planning discipline. The work related to renewing production is unsatisfactory and the trust's investment policy is not sufficiently efficient.

The basic reasons for this situation can be found in the slow restructuring in the trust leadership's style and methods of work, and in weaknesses in production

organization. The operational work has been degraded and the plants do not receive sufficient help in solving problems. Production coordination is weak. The contractual discipline, including agreements between the trust's plants have been violated, and this fact has caused an irregular and sporadic pace of production as well as the subsequent negative consequences in plan implementation and production quality.

Because of the incorrect style and methods of work, the weaknesses, which have been allowed in production organization, failing to implement the plan according to its basic indexes, and violating the contractual and planning discipline, the Council of Ministers released Kiril Mednikarov, chairman of the "Balkankar" Economic Trust, from his post. The "Transportation, Agricultural, and Construction Equipment" Association has been instructed to help the trust and adopt measures aimed at stabilizing its work.

More Information on AIDS Provided

AU171058 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 14 Sep 87 p 2

[Zhechka Danailova commentary: "No Protection Measure Whatsoever is Unnecessary"]

[Excerpts] The most recent data show an increase in the number of AIDS virus carriers in our country. This number included 12 carriers, 6 of which were confirmed after repeated screening, while 6 new ones have been discovered. Therefore, a total of 31 virus carriers are registered in our country today, and are mostly people who have worked abroad for an extended period. There is one homosexual among them and three blood donors. One patient, hospitalized as a result of an accident, was submitted to an AIDS test, and the dangerous virus was discovered in his blood system.

Academician Atanas Maleev, chairman of the Academy of Medical Sciences, first deputy minister of national health and social welfare, who recently returned from the Soviet Union, discussed the methods being used in the USSR against the dangerous disease. The measures adopted are, to a great extent, the same as those being applied in our country. The legal sanctions in cases of irresponsible attitudes can amount to 8 years imprisonment, when deliberate infection has been proved. At joint meetings, it was decided not to introduce international restrictions on tourists for the time being. [passage omitted]

Numerous people have expressed interest in the fate of the only real AIDS patient in our country. His condition is presently satisfactory — he is in a state of remission and has been sent to a sanatorium. In order to give our readers an idea of the difficulties medical personnel are involved in on a daily basis in their search for the truth in AIDS cases, let me tell you about one of the cases which almost sounds like a thriller. In the case of one AIDS virus carrier, whose family was screened as well, it turned out that his brother's test was also positive, while his wife was not affected. There were no data indicating any hints of homosexuality. The total confusion of the doctors was finally cleared, after the man in question confessed the truth. When he learned that he was affected by the AIDS virus, he was so distressed that he decided to go for a second test in order to be sure, and gave his brother's name instead of his own at the laboratory.

Trade Daily Editor on Paper's Popularity

AU171538 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 2 Sep 87 p 1

[Editorial article signed by Damyan Obreshkov, editor in chief of TRUD: "TRUD and the Political Times"]

[Excerpts] A social research study (see page 3 of today's issue) proves, among other things, the great popularity of *Trud* among the broadest strata of the people. The data from this study are also confirmed by the personal observations of the journalists working in the paper's editorial office. Everywhere we go in the course of our work we encounter respect for the trade union newspaper. We ask ourselves whether the words of praise are true, and how we have come to deserve such a generous assessment from the public, when we know how many inadequacies we suffer from, and how many unfulfilled possibilities lie behind and before us.

The public's opinion of the newspaper becomes particularly meaningful at this very juncture, when we, like everyone else, have to synchronize our watches with the political time of the July plenum, when we are well aware that the restructuring of the whole of society directly concerns us as well, when we are striving to find a worthy place for *Trud* in the great period of radical change. If we can correctly account for the public's assessment, we will be able to better orientate our further quests in the labyrinth of contemporary requirements.

Maybe the explanation is that *Trud* is somehow managing to view our society's problems and the tasks set by the party not in general, not in the abstract, but from the viewpoint and positions of the honest working man. Perhaps the frank, bold attacks on negative phenomena find favor among our readers, not to mention the defense of human dignity against bureaucracy, indifference, and administrative injustice. Maybe the paper's closeness to topical economic problems and to the labor and living conditions that interest millions of people make it the working man's friend. Perhaps the fact that the paper constantly deals with the issues that crop up in trade union work attracts trade union activists in their thousands. Or maybe the economic leaders find answers to their worries and difficulties in the paper's discursive examination of economic tasks and problems and the economic climate. There are many other hypotheses that relate to a greater or lesser extent to the answer that interests us, an answer that cannot be plain and simple. However, there is one fact that speaks eloquently of the interest shown by working Bulgaria in *Trud*. This is the mail that arrives in the editorial office every day from all over the country. No other editorial office receives so

many readers' letters, asking for advice on points of labor law, for help with regard to unfair dismissal or some other material injury, or in connection with an injustice. The answer that we seek is concealed in this daily communion between the readers and the editorial office, based on mutual trust. [passage omitted]

Frankly speaking, *Trud* journalists sense and understand how very complex our work has become, and how great is the need for us to further improve our approaches to social phenomena and, most important, to investigating them in depth. [passage omitted]

Guided by this awareness, the *Trud* editorial board has mobilized its forces and possibilities in order to comprehensively assist the first steps in socialist management and administration and to uncompromisingly attack everything that hinders the unleashing of the forces of creativity. In this work and campaign we will once again be counting on the lively support of *Trud*'s hundreds of thousands of readers, their proposals, warning signals, and shared experiences. How much we would like to share with you, dear readers, our own pains, worries, and difficulties, especially with regard to the obsolete printing plant that does not allow us to supply the newspaper to you with the high standard of printing that both you and we desire. However, there is an encouraging prospect: in a short while *Trud* will be printed under better conditions. We are painfully aware, as are the thousands who have failed to obtain subscriptions, that the paper's circulation is fettered because of the lack of newsprint. This has deprived entire strata of the workers' class of the newspaper that they want. We would like to believe that the more our efforts increase to work in harmony with the historic requirements of our political time, the greater will be our readers' support for the paper, and the quicker this most difficult problem will find a happy solution. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

Business Cooperation with U.S.

Sofia, September 16 (BTA)—A two-day seminar on currency-financial and stock operations was held here with Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. Financial Grouping. It was organized by the Bulgarian Trade and Industry Chamber and the Intercommerce Foreign Trade Organization. The seminar was held in compliance with the programme of the Bulgaro-American Trade-Economic Council which resumed its work this year. It is in line with the high requirements before the business circles here in seeking new and still more flexible forms of trade-economic relations with the separate countries. Outside the seminar there were held meetings and talks on issues of mutual interest between Bulgarian foreign trade organizations and the U.S. firm, laying the foundations for future cooperation in this field. [Text] *[Sofia BTA in English 1306 GMT 16 Sep 87 AU]*

Lenart, Delegation Depart for Moscow

LD110346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Pavol Hrivnak, federal deputy premier; and other Czechoslovak officials left Prague by air today for Moscow. They will be taking part in an international chemicals exhibition.

USSR Discusses Power Station Cooperation

LD180434 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Comrade Ladislav Gerle received today Aleksandr Lapshin, USSR deputy minister of nuclear engineering; and Yevgeniy Smirnov, deputy minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems. They assessed cooperation in building power stations in Mochovce and Temelin.

More on Argentinian Vice President's Visit

Meets Federal Assembly Chairman

LD120222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, received today Victor Martinez, vice president of the Republic of Argentina, and acquainted him with the current domestic political situation in Czechoslovakia and in particular with the effort of speeding up our society's socioeconomic development.

Alois Indra went on to discuss some international political isues. He said that Czechoslovakia with the USSR and its other allies is continuously striving to avert the threat of nuclear war, to achieve detente in Europe and in other parts of the world, and to achieve concrete results in the disarmament process. He said that it is typical that the Soviet peace proposals have been made with good will and an effort to find a bilaterally acceptable compromise. Thanks also to this, there is now a historical opportunity to free the world of a whole category of nuclear weapons—medium-range and operational-tactical missiles.

Alois Indra also pointed out the unclear attitude of the FRG Government on the Pershing 1a missiles but expressed the conviction that political realism will win and that a treaty between the USSR and the United States on the double-zero option will be concluded.

In conclusion, the chairman of the Federal Assembly positively assessed the current state and development of Czechoslovak-Argentine relations and expressed the CSSR's interest in their further advancement.

Victor Martinez thanked Alois Indra for a friendly reception in our country and spoke about the over 60-year tradition of mutual relations. He described the situation in his country, in his words, as being in a transitional period. He said that what matters is the reinforcement of democratic principles and the restoration of the dynamism of the Argentine economy which so far is burdened by a high inflation rate. He also spoke against the increase of feverish armament that could lead to all-destroying war. He said that Argentina wants to take an active part in searching for all ways leading to the reinforcement of peace. In addition, he called for the expansion of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Argentina and said that there were possibilities to double mutual trade turnover.

Attends Indra's Dinner

LD110452 Prague CTK in English 1932 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 10 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra gave a dinner here tonight for visiting Argentine Vice President and Senate Chairman Victor Hipolito Martinez.

Attending were Czechoslovak parliamentary representatives, government and other political officials.

Received by Husak

LD112125 Prague CTK in English 1605 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 11 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Friday in the presence of Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra visiting Argentinian Vice President and President of the Senate Victor Hipolito Martinez.

The two sides appreciated the traditionally friendly Czechoslovak-Argentine relations, expressing interest in their further development on a qualitatively higher level in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Gustav Husak and Victor Martinez stated that the two countries share identical or close stands on the topical issues of the present. They confirmed the two countries' readiness to constribute to the struggle for averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, for preventing the militarization of space, halting the arms race and increasing security and confidence in the world.

Stressing the necessity of settling all conflicts in the hotbeds of tension by political means, Gustav Husak pointed to constructive efforts of the Contadora Group, supported also by Argentina, striving to ensure stability in Central America.

Holds Interview

PY101651 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Prague, 10 Sep (TELAM)—The Prague newspaper *RUDE PRAVO* today reports that Argentine Vice President Victor Martinez, who is paying a 4-day visit to

the CSSR, said Argentina is willing to act with the other Latin American democracies to promote cooperation and support for democracy and respect for human rights.

On the final settlement of the Malvinas conflict, he stressed that his government is for the peaceful solution of international controversies. Unfortunately, Great Britain still ignores the international community appeal. It has therefore been impossible to make progress toward a negotiated solution, he said.

In his interview with the CSSR paper, Martinez added that the Argentine Government is convinced the consolidation of Latin American democracies is an essential precondition for regional peace, stability, and social development. He said that the Group of Six has remarkable influence on the process of disarmament and arms buildup control.

Martinez said Argentina plays an active role in the Contadora Support Group quest for a dialogue and negotiations among the five Central American countries, because this is the only path that can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict in that region.

Labor Minister Addresses Vienna Conference

AU102153 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Sep 87 p 7

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak Delegate's Statement"]

[Text] Vienna (CTK)—Miloslav Boda, CSSR minister of labor and social affairs, who is heading the Czechoslovak delegation to the inter-regional consultations on social policy and development programs in Vienna, addressed the participants yesterday [7 September]. He stressed the close ties between economic and social development and the links between these problems and worldwide peace and disarmament. He spoke in favor of developing international cooperation based on the principles of equality, mutual advantages, trust, and strengthening peace, as envisaged by the USSR proposal on the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security, which is fully supported by the other socialist countries. In this context he recalled the memorandum of the socialist countries which the Czechoslovak representative submitted a few days ago to the international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development held in New York.

Uruguay's Iglesias Gives Press Conference

AU101224 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Sep 87 p 7

[Vera Posledni report: "Good Foundations for Expanding Czechoslovak-Uruguay Contacts; E. Iglesias Meets Czechoslovak Journalists"]

[Text] Prague (From our reporter) — During his Thursday [3 September] meeting with Czechoslovak journalists in Prague at the conclusion of his visit to the CSSR, Enrique Iglesias, Uruguay's foreign minister, called the results of his visit positive and expressed appreciation for the friendly reception and understanding he encountered.

He expressed satisfaction with the agreements signed and with the fact that representatives of Uruguay's entrepreneurial circles who are accompanying him have also established individual contacts with Czechoslovak enterprises. Uruguay is interested in purchasing our industrial goods and equipment in exchange for its agricultural produce.

He then spoke of the document adopted by the presidents of five Central American countries in Guatemala. First, he underscored that the effort to achieve a peaceful settlement in Central America stems from the Central American countries themselves. The second significant factor, he said, was the fact that the Contadora Group and the group supporting it, of which Uruguay is a member, have established favorable conditions for a political settlement in Central America and are resolved to continue promoting it. He also said it was the Latin Americans' moral duty to find a peaceful solution by their own efforts.

He then spoke about the integration of Latin American countries, stating that this is not a new process. The economic crisis affecting the Latin American countries has made it necessary to strengthen it. The initiative in this process originates with Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. He recalled that the presidents of the eight Latin American countries which form the Contadora Group and the presidents of the group supporting it (that means the presidents of Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela, and of Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay) will convene in Mexico toward the end of November to adopt a stand on issues of peace in the world and Latin America, as well as on economic problems and possibilities of collectively resolving them. This will be the first meeting of its kind in the history of Latin America.

He said that the foreign debts of developing countries are a cardinal problem. So far no final solutions have been found. Certain possibilities exist within the framework of the Cartagena Group, which rallies the Latin American countries with the largest debts. Both debtors and creditors must conduct negotiations on this.

He expressed alarm over the growth of feverish armament in which even the developing countries are getting involved, to the detriment of their development and their ability to feed their population. As he said, it is necessary to put an end to the things that cause armament and to support the peaceful settlement of all world and regional problems.

Speaking of Uruguay's domestic situation, he stated that it had been negatively affected by the 12 years of military rule. In 1983 a dialogue opened between the political forces in the country, and efforts were mounted to achieve an economic revival. Similarly to other Latin American countries, Uruguay has to bear the heavy burden of economic difficulties. The government (based on the elections of November 1984) is striving to resolve domestic problems in harmony with the Constitution and the democratic way of things.

E. Iglesias concluded by expressing his admiration for Prague, which he is visiting for the third time. He said that the current reconstruction of national memorials is an admirable example.

Chnoupek Pays Official Visit to Belgium

Meets With Tindemans

LD170520 Prague CTK in English 1959 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Brussels Sept 16 (CTK correspondent)—Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Leo Tindemans opened talks here today shortly after Bohuslav Chnoupek's arrival for a two-day visit.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister said during the meeting that the new improvement in the international situation was mainly due to the internal processes in the socialist countries, the acceleration of construction and restructuring. As regards Europe, the all-European process is an irreplaceable contribution to stronger stability, deeper confidence and security and to the development of cooperation.

Speaking about the question of medium- and shorter-range missiles, he stressed the need to liquidate U.S. nuclear warheads for 72 West German Pershing 1a missiles and thus pave the path to the signing of an agreement which would be an important step towards easing military tension.

As regards Czechoslovak-Belgian relations, Bohuslav Chnoupek said a political dialogue was developing and invited Leo Tindemans to visit Czechoslovakia.

He regretted that Czechoslovak-Belgian trade has been stagnating in recent years and called for the introduction of modern forms of economic cooperation.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister appreciated that the agreement on cooperation in health care and medicine, signed during the talks, provides for the development of cooperation in medical research, education of medical personnel and exchange of scientists, information about medical publications and scientific data.

Leo Tindemans explained the Belgian Government's views on foreign political issues which in many cases differ from the Czechoslovak views. This applies to conflicts in the world, possibilities of arms reduction and relaxation of tension. But the two countries have close stands on some global, European and other questions, such as for example banning chemical weapons.

The Belgian foreign minister welcomed the Czechoslovak proposal to hold consultations, accepted the invitation to visit Czechoslovakia and spoke in favour of promoting the two countries' relations.

Meets Premier Martens

LD180458 Prague CTK in English 2004 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Brussels Sept 17 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, currently on an official visit to Belgium at the invitation of his Belgian counterpart Leo Tindemans, was received here today by Premier Wilfried Martens.

The two countries' representatives reviewed international political topics and bilateral relations. Special attention was devoted to the present situation in Europe.

At the end of their discussions Wilfried Martens and Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed their interest in the development of bilateral relations.

Swedish Center Party Delegation Visits

Received by Officials

LD171934 Prague CTK in English 1412 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 17 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Deputy Chairman Bohuslav Kucera together with the Foreign Committee Chairmen of the House of the People and the House of Nations, Miroslav Stepan and Vaclav Stafek, received here today a delegation of the Swedish Centre Party led by Parliament Deputy chairman Bertil Fiskesjo.

The delegation is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee.

The representatives exchanged opinions on topical questions of security and cooperation in Europe and informed each other of their parliaments' activities and tasks.

Meets with Deputy Premier

LD172318 Prague CTK in English 1905 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 17 (CTK) — Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development Jaromir Obzina received here today a delegation of the Swedish Centre Party led by parliament Deputy Chairman Bertil Fiskesjo.

They exchanged opinions on some questions concerning the environment in Czechoslovakia and Europe and on the prospects for international cooperation in this sphere.

The same day the delegation was received by Chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Academician Josef Riman.

Johanes Receives French Official

LD172324 Prague CTK In English 1920 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 17 (CTK)—Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes received here today Secretary of State at the French Ministry of External Relations Didier Bariani.

They exchanged opinions on the present international topics, especially the prospects of nuclear disarmament, European security and cooperation and on the solution of regional conflicts. They also reviewed the state of bilateral relations and possibilities of their further development in all spheres.

Also present was French Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Jacques Humann.

The discussions with Czechoslovak representatives confirmed the two countries' determination to make bilateral cooperation more intensive, Didier Bariani told journalists at a press conference here today.

He pointed out the rich tradition of the Czechoslovak-French relations, stressing that it is a good basis for their further deepening.

A number of discussions between the Czechoslovak and French government representatives took place this year. France is interested in the expansion of economic relations with Czechoslovakia, especially in the motor and chemical industries and power engineering, he underlined and mentioned also plans in the sphere of tourism and cultural exchange.

As regards the international situation, France and Czechoslovakia have not identical opinions but they are linked by a joint desire for peace, the secretary of state at the French Ministry of External Relations stressed, and underlined that his country supports all efforts aimed at the lessening of tension in the world.

Commentary on Expulsion of Lebanese

LD151236 Prague CTK in English 0807 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 15 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Communist Party daily *Rude Pravo* today published details on the decision of Czechoslovak authorities last week to expel from Czechoslovakia 51 Lebanese citizens, saying all of them carried forged passports and some had illegally left their country.

The newspaper's comment followed what it called hostile reports on the incident Monday carried by several Lebanese papers.

It said the persons involved, some of them deported from West Germany after coming on flights from Prague, were flown back to Beirut last Thursday after the authorities found out they had illegally stayed in the Czechoslovak capital for several weeks with almost no money and forged passports.

It stressed the group had had no intention to remain in Czechoslovakia and planned to travel to West Germany and other countries to join communities of Lebanese emigres there.

"Even with the best of will, an illegal stay on the soil of (Czechoslovakia) cannot be tolerated," the newspapers wrote.

It also called the information contained in the Lebanese reports inaccurate and incomplete.

Leaders Congratulate DPRK Counterparts

AU111009 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 87 p 1

["Czechoslovak Representatives' Greetings To the DPRK; Wishes Of Further Successes"]

[Text] Prague—Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and DPRK president, and Yi Kun-mo, chairman of the DPRK State Administration Council, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the national day—the 39th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK:

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government and the people of the CSSR, and on our own behalf, we send you, the WPK Central Committee, the Government and the people of the DPRK comradely greetings and warm congratulations on your country's national day—the 39th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK.

The establishment of the DPRK opened to the people of your country the road to building new, socially just society. The Czechoslovak working people sincerely rejoice over the results which the fraternal Korean people—under the WPK leadership—are achieving in the construction of socialism.

We highly value and fully support the DPRK's peace initiatives aimed at normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula and improving relations between the Asian and Pacific countries.

We in the CSSR profoundly value the traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the fraternal parties, states, and nations of our two countries, which are developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that our mutual relations will continue to strengthen and deepen for bilateral benefit, that they will be a contribution to the common cause of peace, socialism, and progress in the world.

Dear comrades, from the bottom of our hearts we wish you and all people of the fraternal DPRK further successes in the construction of your socialist fatherland, in your efforts for the unification of Korea, and the implementation of the resolution of the Sixth WPK Congress.

Poland's Szalajda Pays Working Visit

Meets with Strougal

LD170442 Prague CTK in English 1830 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 16 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Polish Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda appreciated during their meeting today the dynamic growth in their countries' trade turnover.

But they also discussed delays in some important projects in which Czechoslovakia and Poland cooperate and decided to prepare for a planned meeting of the premiers of the two countries draft measures to change the structure of their cooperation giving it higher forms, including joint ventures.

Lubomir Strougal and Zbigniew Szalajda exchanged detailed information on the situation in their countries and the course of their reforms, and agreed that the promotion of economic cooperation is a prerequisite for the changes taking place.

Zbigniew Szalajda, chairman of the Polish part of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, came to Czechoslovakia earlier today on a two-day working visit.

Warsaw Radio Report

LD170445 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal has received Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, currently in Prague, in connection with the inter-sessional meeting of co-chairmen of the Polish-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. The special significance of the implementation according to plan of tasks resulting from the program of development of economic cooperation between the states to the year 2000 was emphasized.

Zbigniew Szalajda also conducted talks with Czech Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina, among other things on the subject of cooperation and specialization in production.

Document Signed

LD172321 Prague CTK in English 1942 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 17 (CTK)—Czechoslovak and Polish Deputy Premiers Jaromir Obzina and Zbigniew Szalajda today signed a document pointing out that the two countries' economic cooperation based on the exchange of scientific and technological findings is developing successfully.

The document was signed at the close of a working session of the two deputy premiers who are co-chairmen of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

It noted that three agreements on specialization and cooperation in production have already been adopted and another seven are to be concluded.

Economic cooperation will focus mainly on metallurgy, production of colour television sets and tubes, electronic measuring instruments and small-sized tractors. Joint effort will be exerted in solving ecological problems and the use of biotechnologies. There are some three dozen joint tasks in science and technology and the economic sphere in the manufacture and supplies of heavy farm tractors, micro-processors, robotization and automation of production.

Jaromir Obzina and Zbigniew Szalajda stressed that higher forms of cooperation, such as direct contacts between economic organizations and joint ventures must be adopted in future.

In the evening, Zbigniew Szalajda ended his two-day visit to Czechoslovakia and left for home.

Leaders Send Greetings to Bulgaria

AU111118 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 87 p 1

["Telegram From Highest Czechoslovak Representatives to People's Republic of Bulgaria; Cordial Comradely Greetings"]

[Text] Prague — Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the National Day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria—the 43d anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria:

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria—the 43d anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution—we are sending you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and all fraternal Bulgarian people cordial comradely greetings and congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government and the people of the CSSR, and on our own behalf.

Bulgaria's liberation from fascism by the glorious Soviet Army and the armed uprising in September 1944 became the decisive milestone in the modern history of the Bulgarian people who, under the BCP's leadership, embarked upon the path of building a new, just social order. We in the CSSR highly value the results which you have achieved in the construction of socialism in your fatherland. In a historically short span of time, Bulgaria has become transformed into a modern socialist state with advanced industry, large scale production, and developed culture.

We sincerely wish that the fraternal Bulgarian people in the new phase of development achieve further important successes in the realization of the conclusions of the 13th BCP Congress, in the endeavor to accelerate the development in the socioeconomic sphere, and in restructuring social life.

We highly value the principled foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, its contribution to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community, to the deepening of cooperation

within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, and to the common struggle for peace, security, and understanding among nations.

We are convinced that the traditional friendship and mutual cooperation between our parties, nations, and states, founded on principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to deepen in the interest of our two fraternal countries and the common cause of socialism and progress in the world.

Dear Comrades, permit us to wish you—Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people—from the bottom of our heart many further successes in the work for the prosperity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Polednik on Solidarity With Third World

LD1760516 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of foundation of the Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, a festive session was held in Prague today. It was addressed by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who highly praised the activity of this committee and its support for the struggle of peoples for independence and free development. He said that the CPCZ and our socialist state consistently advocate the right of peoples for self-determination and the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems. Comrade Polednik went on to characterize the basic trends of our foreign policy in relation to the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In this connection, he stressed that in cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries we are doing all we can in order to help a just settlement of conflict by peaceful means in order to implement in the world the spirit of truly equal relations among peoples.

Jakes Give Report on Economic Development

LD180508 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] The Central Committee Presidium of the Czechoslovak National Front today heard a report by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, on current issues of speeding up socioeconomic development: restructuring the economy; and on the draft bills on the state enterprise, farming cooperatives, and consumer, producer, and housing cooperatives. It confirmed the determination of all political parties, social and interest-based organizations to do their best to implement the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the CPCZ Central Committee sessions, and all the Federal Government's measures.

The National Front's Central Committee Presidium stated that the main task today was to mobilize all citizens to create good starting conditions for restructuring—above all by fulfilling the qualitative tasks of this year's plan. At the same time, it gave full support to the objectives of fundamentally restructuring society and to the National Front's activities to enhance socialist democracy, further develop socialism, substantially increase joint responsibility for the fulfilment of tasks, and raise the attraction of socialism.

Haman Addresses North Bohemian Miners

AU111353 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 87 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "Society Highly Values the Work of Miners and Power Engineers; Josef Haman Attends Basin-Wide Session of North Bohemian Miners"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Addressing a session of miners and power engineers of the North Bohemian brown coal basin in Most on Tuesday [8 September], Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, thanked them for the results of their work and their selfless attitude toward ensuring supplies of coal, electricity, gas, uranium and other raw materials. [passage omitted]

Assessing the development of working initiative in the region's fuel-energy base, Josef Haman underscored how indispensable it was not only from the viewpoint of ensuring production tasks, but also as an expression of great social commitment as well as an experience and example for other collectives. However, here he stressed that this good experience, especially as regards increasing thrift and efficiency of operation, is still not finding enough followers. There is still great untapped potential in respect to the cost of material and energy, and there are still great differences between leading, average, and weakest collectives. This is where the scope is for further deepening and improving management and organizational work, scope for speeding up the work of making our economy more efficient.

The increased efficiency of the work of the fuel-energy base must be reflected in the elaboration of the principles of restructuring of the economic mechanism for the conditions of the North Bohemian brown coal basin. Proceeding from the published draft law on the state enterprise, there is no reason to have extensive discussions about or to doubt the justification for having a North Bohemian Brown Coal Mines production association with full powers and responsibilities of economic accountability , Josef Haman said. However, all the greater are the demands in connection with the consistent elaboration and assessment of questions connected with the rational internal organization of the production association, its structural units and, in particular, the rules and principles for deepening economic accountability management within this association. [passage omitted]

Josef Haman also spoke about the need to overcome stereotypes and conservatism in thinking, as well as the sort of approach where preference is given only to the tonnage while ignoring the cost of producing it. The more difficult geological conditions of the mines cannot

be used as an excuse for increasing extraction costs, one has to analyze the causes thoroughly and seek more effective technical-economic solutions while, of course, making a rational use of the deposits of raw materials, Josef Haman stressed.

Haman Speaks on Restructuring in Kosice

AU161415 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Removing Shortcomings With Greater Courage; East Slovak Regional Committee of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Convened"]

[Excerpts] Kosice (CTK)—This Friday [11 September] the CPSL's East Slovak Regional Committee discussed the accomplishment of tasks in the development of the region's economy since the beginning of the year. The session was attended by Jozef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Central Committee secretary. [passage omitted]

Comrade Jozef Haman was one of the discussion speakers. He appraised the results which the people working in the region are achieving in fulfilling the plan, and also the agricultural workers' over-fulfillment of the plan for cereals by 100,000 tons. He supported the critical and exacting report submitted at the session and focused on the need to consistently adhere to the qualitative indicators of the plan. The initiative of all working collectives must be mobilized for the accomplishment of planned tasks. He devoted particular attention to the restructuring of our economic mechanism. He stated that the current discussion on the draft law on state enterprise shows general support for the line set by the 17th Congress, and for the course worked out by the party at the Fourth and Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Sessions for restructuring our economic mechanism and other spheres of life in our society.

However, certain things are obviously unclear, and we can even note certain concern whether the measures, which we are preparing will yield the necessary results. Certain questions cropping up in the discussion testify that the stipulations of certain passages of the draft law will have to be formulated more precisely, or else complemented in harmony with the current work on the comprehensive document on restructuring. In this context J. Haman recalled Premier Lubomir Strougal's speech on the occasion of this year's Day of Miners and Power Industry Workers. However, in our ideological and propaganda work we are obviously in arrears in clarifying certain ideological-political points of departure for resolving the current economic tasks. I am referring to problems of harmonizing the development of production forces and relations; to the principles of democratic centralism and their implementation at the present stage, with emphasis on their democratic aspect; to plan and market issues; to the utilization of the law of values; to the implementation of the principle of social justice and the role of merit; and so forth. All these, but also other issues must be clarified in depth and with greater energy, because their correct understanding also establishes foundations for correctly grasping the specific measures, which we are adopting. This is all the more necessary since many confusing and outdated views on these issues, in particular, have accumulated during the past years, and since certain dogmatic notions are still alive, and are obviously hampering the correct approaches to problems and their correct solution.

In conclusion Comrade Haman thanked the CPSL's East Slovak Regional Committee for its support of restructuring and its promotion of the resolutions adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee's Fourth and Fifth Sessions.

Youth Union Congress Will Vote by Ballot

AU102129 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Sep 87 p 2

[CTK zr-signed report: "Preparing the Socialist Youth Union Congress; Deliberations in the Czech SR Will Include Novelties: Discussions in Six Centers and Elections by Ballot"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK, zr)—The delegates to the Slovak Socialist Youth Union Congress, which will hold its deliberations in Bratislava on 12-13 September, will start arriving in the city in a week. A week later, on Saturday and Sunday, 19 and 20 September, the Congress of the Socialist Youth Union of the Czech SR will hold its deliberations in Prague's Palace of Culture. The two republican Central Committees of the Socialist Youth Union convened on Thursday [3 September] in Prague and Bratislava to discuss of both congresses (which will represent the culmination of our young people's preparations for the Fourth National Socialist Youth Union Congress) in terms of content, cadres, and organization. [passage omitted]

The congress deliberations in the Czech SR will include something new: the delegates will hold discussions in six discussion centers. Among other things, they will focus attention on the working and study initiative of our youth, on ideological-educational work, and on the appropriate use of leisure. The delegates will also discuss the young people's social problems, the life inside the youth union, and the Socialist Youth Union's activities among 14-to-18-year-old young people. The new youth union bodies will be elected by ballot. [passage omitted]

Slovak Socialist Youth Union Congress Opens

LD121738 Prague CTK in English 1103 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Bratislava Sept 12 (CTK—The Slovak Congress of the Socialist Union of Youth, opened here today, is attended by 680 delegates representing almost 600,000 members of the youth organization in Slovakia.

Delivering a report on the union's activity in Slovakia, Jozef Durica, chairman of the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist of Youth [organization name as received], said the main task of the union was active

participation in the fulfilment of the resolutions of the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Community Party and the latest congress of the Slovak Communist Party to accelerate socio-economic development and take society to a qualitatively higher implementation of the objectives of socialism.

The bills on the state enterprise, agricultural cooperatives and production, consumer and housing cooperatives will, when passed, have an influence also on the status of young people who should seriously state their opinion on them in the public debate.

If the youth organization really wants to be in the front ranks and set the pace of the activity of the whole young generation, the socialist union of youth must be restructured and its intra-union democracy and independence developed, Jozef Durica said in conclusion.

BRIEFS

PRC Delegation Visits

(CTK)—A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, led by Li Sheng-lin [name as published], member of the federation's Presidium and rector of the Chinese Workers' Movement Institute, arrived on 11 September in Prague at the invitation of the Central Trade Union Council [URO]. It will study the work of the CSSR's Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. The delegation was received by Miroslav Spaniel, URO secretary, on the same day. [Summary] *[Prague Rude Pravo in Czech 12 Sep 87 p 2 AU]*

Report on AIDS Cases

According to Lubomir Syrucek, doctor of medicine who heads the National AIDS Reference Laboratory in the Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology of the Czech SR in Prague, the laboratory had examined 19,000 blood samples from so-called risk groups (homosexuals, promiscuous persons, and drug addicts) by the end of August 1987; by the same date the blood transfusion service had investigated more than 60,000 blood donors, and also persons arriving in the CSSR from countries with a higher AIDS occurrence. A positive result was found in 60 blood samples, 16 of them belonging to foreigners; they have already been sent home. None of the several hundred persons departing for work in countries which require an AIDS examination has been found to be a potential virus carrier. So far seven people have fallen ill with AIDS in the CSSR—five in the Czech SR and two in Slovakia—but none died. The number of infected persons is slightly increasing, but the capacities of appropriate laboratories have not yet been exhausted. [Summary] *[Prague Rude Pravo in Czech 12 Sep 87 p 2 AU]*

Honecker To Visit Belgium 13-15 Oct

LD181028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, will pay the Kingdom of Belgium a state visit from 13 to 15 October this year at the invitation of the King of the Belgians, Baudouin I.

Fischer, Perez De Cuellar Meet in New York

LD172050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1712 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] UN/New York, 17 Sep (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the secretary general of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar, met in the UN offices in New York today for a friendly exchange of views on the tasks to be solved by the 42d UN General Assembly.

Oskar Fischer conveyed best wishes from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were cordially reciprocated by Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Oskar Fischer briefed the UN secretary general about the many activities of the GDR aimed at reducing tensions in the world. In this, dialogue has shown itself to be both an irreplaceable and effective political means to strengthen stability and trust as the basis for peaceful coexistence between states and peoples, the GDR foreign minister underlined. He emphasized that the current intensive Soviet-U.S. talks have brought an opportunity for a turn in international events, particularly with respect to an agreement on the removal of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles. The GDR is doing everything to ensure that this chance, which would bring a transition to true nuclear disarmament, becomes a reality as soon as possible.

Javier Perez de Cuellar underlined that such a Soviet-U.S. agreement, desired by all states, would give an encouraging impulse to the solving of other diffcult problems facing mankind.

Oskar Fischer underlined that the safeguarding of peace through disarmament and equal international cooperation is also the central concern of the GDR's cooperation in the solution of all the responsible tasks facing the 42d United Nations General Assembly. The GDR values the action by the UN secretary general for the aims laid down in the UN Charter and will give all possible support.

Javier Perez de Cuellar recalled his official visit to the GDR in June this year which gave him a deep insight into the striving for peace by the people of the GDR. He congratulated the leading representatives of the GDR on their successful efforts for increased understanding between the states and peoples. The striving for peaceful coexistence contributes at the same time to a relaxation of the international climate and to improving the conditions for global detente and disarmament.

The UN secretary general praised the GDR's commitment to the United Nations, high respect for which was shown in the unanimous election of a GDR representative as president of the 42d General Assembly.

Environment Minister Meets With Soviets

AU171712 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, and a Soviet delegation headed by Pyotr Poletayev, deputy chairman of the Commission for Environment and Economical Use of Natural Resources attached to the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, had an exchange of experiences on the tasks and results of environmental policy in East Berlin on Monday [14 September].

During the meeting, Minister Reichelt explained the principles and targets of the environmental policy of the GDR with regard to the implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions.

The Soviet visitor briefed the GDR side about efforts to increase the intensification of the national economy in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions. In this connection, he also spoke about activities to protect nature, to preserve and increase its richness, and to make economical use of it.

Both sides paid tribute to development and cooperation within CEMA and on the bilateral level, which they deem essential for the solution of environmental issues.

Within the framework of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress Through the Year 2000, the CEMA countries have realized joint tasks in 14 problem-related spheres and 133 topic-related areas.

There are numerous topics and manifold forms of scientific and technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, ranging from the development of low-waste or waste-free production methods, to closed stock circuits and the upgrading of raw materials, the use of by-products, the application of new methods in the preparation of drinking water and the treatment of sewage, the control of environmental conditions, and development of the required measuring technology.

Sindermann Receives Netherlands Delegation

LD172319 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 17 Sep

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN)—Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and Member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received a delegation from the First and Second Chambers of the States-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands led by Professor Dr Peter Steenkamp, president of the First

Chamber, for a friendly talk today. The Netherlands politician conveyed cordial greetings from Dirk Dolman, president of the Second Chamber, which were reciprocated by Horst Sindermann.

During the meeting and at a following dinner in honor of the guests, the People's Chamber president explained the GDR's peace policy and the international activities of the People's Chamber. He said they were aimed at ensuring that reason and good will become the determining factors of world affairs, that cooperation replaces confrontation, and that greater trust in international relations is created. Erich Honecker's official visit to the FRG has again demonstrated the steadfastness and resoluteness with which the GDR is pursuing the aim of freeing mankind from the nightmare of a nuclear inferno.

He stressed the importance of the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and referred particularly to the constructive proposals which include the reduction of all categories of weapons and strict verification. The core of the policy of dialogue and cooperation with all West European states continues to be the safeguarding of peace, Horst Sindermann underlined. The exchange of views between parliamentarians is currently of particular importance in this respect.

Horst Sindermann and his guest spoke in favor of continuing the political dialogue and the further development of cooperation between the GDR and the Netherlands. They praised the high level of relations between the two countries which was activated by Erich Honecker's visit to the Netherlands.

Pieter Steenkamp emphasized the good parliamentary relations which are an important contribution to deepening the trust between the peoples and strengthening peace. The delegation attaches great expectations to its visit to the GDR, during which it intends to inspect the great social and economic gains.

Also attending the dinner were members of the People's Chamber Presidium, representatives from the parliamentary parties and committees of the GDR's supreme people's representative body, and Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, as well as other officials. Also present was Carel J. Schneider, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the GDR.

In the afternoon the Netherlands parliamentarians paid tribute to the victims of fascism and militarism at the Unter den Linden memorial.

Further Reportage on Leipzig Fall Fair

USSR's Tolstykh Speaks

LD062308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Leipzig, 6 Sep (ADN) — The speech by the head of the Soviet delegation to the Autumn Fair, Boris Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, in the Soviet pavilion has the following text:

Above all I would like to express our gratitude to the SED Central Committee and the GDR Government for inviting a Soviet governmental delegation to the Leipzig Autumn Fair 1987. It is with great satisfaction that I fulfill the task given me by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the party and state leadership, as well as the fraternal people, of conveying warm greetings and best wishes to the GDR.

The Soviet Union is traditionally the biggest participant in the Leipzig Fairs. In the USSR's pavilion thousands of exhibits are on display, of which the majority are new or improved products which demonstrate the scientific level of the developments and the production possibilities of the engineering technology in our country. The Soviet exhibition reflects the energetic and creative work of the Soviet people in realizing the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Party Congress. Their goal is to further strengthen our country's economic strength and to raise all-round the prosperity of the people. The exhibition reflects the achievements and development perspectives of the national economy, the possibilities of exports, as well as cooperation between the USSR and the GDR and joint efforts to realize the main aims laid down in the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member-countries until the year 2000.

The relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the GDR are developing progressively and are of a far reaching, multilateral and dynamic character.

A high level of economic, scientific and technical cooperation has been achieved between our countries, the comprehensive measures have been successfully realized, which are contained in the long-term program for the development of cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in the area of science, technology and production for the period up to the year 2000.

Our economic cooperation has taken on huge dimensions and is directed toward solving the most important problems of intensification and development of the national economies of both countries.

The exchange of goods between the USSR and the GDR is on a scale the size and variety of mutual deliveries of which has never existed before. In the current 5-year plan alone a volume of over R82 billion has been laid down for the exchange of goods. The high level of development of this trade bears witness to its significance for both countries.

The 27th CPSU Party Congress and the 11th SED Party Congress make great demands of the improvement in the organization of cooperation.

Today our countries are confronted with the task of [words indistinct] the efficiency and the role of cooperation as a factor in the speeding up of the scientific [words indistinct].

The new stage in the development of socialism necessitates raising the system of cooperation between fraternal socialist countries to a qualitatively new level. The general secretaries and first secretaries of the communist and workers parties of the CEMA member-countries agreed on this during their meeting in Moscow in November of last year. In the meetings between the general secretaries of the Central Committees of the CPSU — Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev — and of the SED — Comrade Erich Honecker — it was agreed that the introduction of new forms of cooperation between the USSR and the GDR would be speeded up, comprehensive production relationships would be continually developed and planning and management would be perfected in order to promote the solution of the great tasks of economic, social and cultural development in our countries.

In the community of socialist states, questions have also come to the fore of applying new forms of cooperation, which help secure a high level of cooperation, doing justice to the tasks that were given by the fraternal parties. This is a deeper organic inclusion of socialist production research and development groups in the process of multilateral cooperation. These relations must guarantee the sides concerned complete equality, respect for mutual interest and a collective and creative spirit. The necessary basis and experience for this are present.

We must learn from each other and absorb that which can be used for the interest of national economy so that our peoples may feel the results of cooperation more comprehensively.

In 2 months we will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution. That is a common day of celebration, a day of celebration for all our friends.

The Great October Socialist Revolution was a turning point in world history, it determined the main direction and main tendencies of the development of the world. It was the start of an irreversible process of the substitution of capitalism by the new, communist social and economic order.

In following the teachings of Lenin, particularly his point that socialism exercises its main influence on the course of the development of the world by its economic successes, our party and all Soviet people are steadfastly working in this direction. They see their patriotic and internationalist duty in multiplying the historical achievements of the Socialist Revolution by unstinting work.

For seven decades the Soviet country has honorably fulfilled its historic mission and is leveling the path for humanity toward social progress, towards peace.

In this period the multinational Soviet Union has achieved gigantic successes; they impress us all the more as they were achieved in a historically short period, under conditions of continuous pressure on the part of imperialism, starting with economic pressure and ideological diversion to direct attempts at a counterrevolutionary overthrow and military aggressions. At the moment the process of revolutionary renewal in the Soviet Union is gaining strength. In the course of restructuring and democratization an atmosphere is prevailing which is necessary for the full development of socialist society's creative potential. New possibilities for international economic cooperation are being opened up. The realization of the resolutions of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee (1987) is being intensively worked on. These are directed toward a basic restructuring of the management of the economy.

Our people and our party are resolved to do everything required for the successful realization of the strategic line for the speeding up of the social and economic development of the country and for reaching a qualitatively new stage of socialist society.

The securing of lasting peace is and remains the highest goal of the foreign policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The Leninist principles of our foreign policies have stood up to the severe test of history. Even today, they effectively serve the struggle which the Soviet state is carrying out for a far reaching restructuring of international security.

Almost seven decades lie between the Leninist decree on peace and the basic principles of a comprehensive system of international security which were put forward by the 27th CPSU Party Congress. Both documents reassert the highest human right: the right to life, the right of the peoples to peaceful development. The course of world events, the changes in international relations, the growing neutral dependents among states, scientific and technical progress, the creation of weapons of a destructive force beyond comparison, make a new way of thinking necessary, a new approach to the issue of war and peace, of disarmament, to other complicated global and regional problems and the rejection of the concept of "nuclear deterrence."

In the current era security cannot be based on the nuclear threat or other forms of the politics of strength.

Even today there is no more important task than the fight against the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, for the reining in of the arms race and for disarmament. The fully comprehensive program for the complete liquidation of the means of mass destruction up to the end of our century announced by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, on 15 January 1986, corresponds to this task of the epoch.

The proposals by the Soviet Union on the step-by-step solution of this global program are well know. We have been showing flexibility in the search for agreements. In

particular, we have removed everything which was a hindrance to achieving a global double-zero option that is the complete removal of medium range and operational tactical missiles from the arsenals of the USSR and the United States.

Cooperation between our fraternal socialist countries on international matters is subordinated to all important issues such as security, the prevention of a nuclear inferno, the guaranteeing of normal foreign relations for the peaceful work of the peoples. The Soviet Union values the active role of the GDR in consolidating security and stability on the European continent very highly as well as the importance of the proposals announced jointly with the CSSR on the creation of a nuclaear weapon free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

The constructive initiatives of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin is of deep significance for the fate of the world. The realization of these would liberate Europe from nuclear weapons, reduce military confrontation, guarantee better understanding, consolidate trust and reduce the risk of a surprise attack. The document on military doctrine approved in Berlin convincingly expresses the defensive nature of socialism's military strategy and serves the development of dialogue between the Warsaw Pact and NATO as well as consolidating confidence in Europe.

The GDR's exhibition, which demonstrates the successes of the GDR's working people in realizing the SED's economic strategy, left a deep impression on all members of the Soviet delegation. The exhibition reflects the achievements of the Republic's working people in developing and applying key technologies in various areas of the national economy, the significant contribution of the GDR's working people to the multifacetted cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in all areas of social life, in its more efficient and dynamic development and enrichment by new forms.

The exhibition visibly reflects the irreversible process of the deepening of socialist economic integration.

Allow me to wish the SED and the entire people of the GDR wholeheartedly continued great successes in fulfilling the resolutions of the 11th SED Party Congress on the further shaping of the developed socialist society, on the consolidation and extension of relations between our fraternal countries and in the struggle for lasting peace and security.

May the creative cooperation between the CPSU and the SED, the unbreakable unity and friendships between our peoples, continue to be strengthened.

Contracts Concluded

AU121701 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Leipzig (ND/ADN)—Brisk business activities are characteristic of the climate at the trade metropolis from the first day of the fair. Numerous contracts serve the purpose of a steady continuation of long-term relations of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Thus on Monday [7 September] the WMW Export-Import enterprise and the Stankoimport Soviet foreign trade organization agreed on delivery of GDR equipment to the USSR. The export of more than 100 numerically controlled processing centers from the Karl- Marx-Stadt Fritz Heckert machine tool combine, as well as of 6OO injection molding machines produced by the Erfurt Herbert Warnke metal-forming VEB combine has been envisaged. The GDR equipment represents a high technological standard and enables the fulfillment of demanding tasks in the Soviet-user enterprises.

The GDR, in turn, will import typesetting machines and equipment from the USSR.

The import of a plant for manufacturing cement-set chip boards was contracted with the Hungarian Technoimpex foreign trade enterprise. After the commissioning of this plant the GDR building industry will possess a new modern material, which will be chiefly employed for reconstruction projects in apartment building.

The foreign trade enterprise of the Jena Carl Zeiss combine and the Soviet Vneshtekhnika enterprise signed a licensing contract on technological special equipment for photoconductor plating and on the appropriate know-how. In doing so Soviet industry is taking advantage of a complex service offered by the Dresden Manfred von Ardenne institute and of the Microelectronics VEB Combine for metallizing basic foil materials, and for applying photoconductive coatings to foils and cylinders.

Numerous export contracts concluded by the Polygraph foreign trade enterprise, prove the great interest throughout the world in the high performance products of the printing machine building of our Republic. On Monday contracts for exports in 1988 of bookbinding and cutting machines were signed with the companies Nordgrama in Sweden; Hiorth and Faerden, Norway; and Dan Grama in Denmark. A contract on delivery of cutting machinery to the United States was concluded with the Royal Zenith Corporation. On Monday a contract on the export of sheet-fed offset presses from the Radebeul Planeta VEB printing machinery works to Argentina was concluded with the Korres company in Leipzig.

Extensive export and import contracts were signed between GDR foreign trade enterprises and Austrian firms. Exports and imports of steel products of the VOEST Alpine Intertrading Corporation were contracted. Other contracts involve various consumer goods.

Honecker Receives Armand Hammer 4 Sep

LD041725 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Friday received Armand

Hammer, president of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, which is located in Los Angeles, for a talk at the official headquarters of the State Council.

The meeting was marked by the concurring view of the two sides that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence in the nuclear space age. Erich Honecker underlined the GDR's standpoint that peaceful coexistence and productive exchange of political views are indispensable. In a new conflagration there would be no victors, only losers.

In order to survive together, all forces of reason and realism must join forces. Erich Honecker praised Armand Hammer's decades of work for peace and international understanding through the development of mutually advantageous East-West trade, and recalled the meeting which took place in this spirit between the U.S. industrialist and Vladimir Ilich Lenin in 1921.

Erich Honecker explained the peace program of the Warsaw Pact states. He stressed that a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the worldwide elimination of nuclear medium-range missiles is almost within reach and that this opportunity to start disarmament must not be wasted. The GDR resolutely opposed a militarization of space and strongly rejected so-called Star Wars projects.

Erich Honecker stressed that, true to its commitment to do everything to ensure that only peace will emanate from German soil, the GDR has submitted proposals for stabilization of the situation in the heart of Europe. The contribution of the two German states to preserving peace and disarmament would receive great importance in the talks during his forthcoming visit to the FRG.

Armand Hammer outlined his standpoint on questions related to guaranteeing world peace and promoting disarmament. Erich Honecker and Armand Hammer both spoke in favor of the further development of relations between the GDR and the United States on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Secretary of State Frank-Joachim Hermann, head of the chancellery of the GDR State Council, and Heinz Birch, deputy departmental head in the GDR Foreign Ministry.

Honecker Message to Bulgaria's Zhivkov

AU171823 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following cable to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov: On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I convey to you cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and on my own behalf.

By concluding this agreement on 14 September 1977, a new phase in the fraternal cooperation between our two states was introduced. Today I can state with pleasure and satisfaction that through the implementation of the friendship treaty, bilateral relations have steadily and dynamically developed in an all-around manner over the past 10 years for the well-being and to the benefit of our two states and peoples and in the interests of socialism and peace, and have reached a high level in all spheres. The trusting and comradely cooperation between the SED and BCP have time and again proven to be the decisive driving force.

The resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and of the 13th BCP Congress are sure guarantors that the close ties of friendship between our parties, states, and peoples will continue to develop and become even more intensive and fruitful.

In unshakable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, our two countries are making great efforts to protect mankind from a nuclear inferno, put an end to the arms race, and bring about the elimination of nuclear weapons and the transition toward disarmament. Also the GDR's initiatives to create a corridor free from nuclear combat weapons as well as a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe, and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to free the Balkans from nuclear and chemical weapons testify to this. I am firmly convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between our two states and peoples will continue to develop persistently in the spirit of the friendship treaty. You may rest assured that the GDR will use all its power to reach this goal.

Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, I wish you and the fraternal Bulgarian people great successes in the further implementation of the 13th BCP Congress resolutions as well as good health and creative vigor.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Honecker Congratulates Ethiopian Leader

AU161928 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—On the occasion of the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia:

Esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, I convey congratulations and

fraternal greetings to you, the WPE Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and the Ethiopian people on the occasion of the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Please accept my cordial congratulations on your election as president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, which I couple with good wishes for your further successful work aimed at the well-being of the Ethiopian people.

The creation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is an important highlight in the development of your country. It introduces a new stage in the Ethiopian revolution.

The working people of the GDR follow with affinity and high regard the changes taking place in friendly Ethiopia in all areas of social life in the interest of the people.

I note with satisfaction that Ethiopia, just like the GDR, is firmly resolved to make an active contribution to the preservation and consolidation of peace in the world, and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. Your country's efforts to create lasting peace, stability, and security in the Horn of Africa are supported and appreciated by the GDR.

I am convinced that the close, trustful relations between the two parties, states, and peoples will strengthen and consolidate on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, please accept my best wishes for good health, creative vigor, and well-being.

E. Honecker

SED Message Marks Senegalese Anniversary

AU171553 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)—The SED Central Committee has sent the following congratulatory cable signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to the Central Committee of the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal in Dakar:

Dear Comrades: On the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal, I want to convey warm combat greetings and congratulations to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

Your party's activity is part and parcel of the Senegalese people's struggle for national independence and social progress. During the party's illegal period, the Senegalese Communists proved to be the true advocates of your country's national interests.

The decisions of the Second Congress of the Indenpendence and Labor Party of Senegal are directing the Senegalese people along a realistic path to overcome the colonial heritage and the consequences of neocolonialist exploitation.

The GDR Communists want to reiterate their close internationalist link to your struggle to ensure the national and social interests of the working people in Senegal. We value and are in solidarity with your tireless struggle against neocolonialism and apartheid, for peace and disarmament, and for the solution of the most pressing problems of the peoples on the African continent.

We wish the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal great success in its future activity for the benefit of the Senegalese people.

With socialist greetings, SED Central Committee E. Honecker, general secretary

Joint DPRK Youth Group Greets Leaders

AU161555 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12/13 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Secretariat of the FDJ Central Council gave a reception in Berlin on Friday afternoon for the participants in the days of friendship between the GDR and DPRK youth. The delegates of the socialist youth organizations of the two countries sent the following letter to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and DPRK president:

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker! Dear Comrade Kim Il-song!

Your messages of greetings were received by the participants in the friendship meeting between the GDR and DPRK youth in Rostock with great pleasure. We would like to express warm thanks for your heartfelt words addressed to our meeting, words which once again prove the great attention paid by the party to developing friendship between the youth associations of our countries. We want to assure you that we will act toward the all-round strengthening and deepening of friendship and cooperation between our states and peoples and between the youth of our countries in the spirit of the summit agreements concluded by the top representatives of the GDR and DPRK, Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Kim Il-song. We devote all our efforts to implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the GDR and those of the Seventh WPK Congress in the DPRK aimed at ensuring peace and building socialism. We are aware that: The future of humanity depends on the preservation of peace!

This is why the world must be freed from the scourge of nuclear weapons. We wholeheartedly greet the GDR's efforts to create a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe and the DPRK proposals for creating a nuclear-free and peace zone, and

the efforts aimed at a stage-by-stage reduction of troops in the Korean peninsula and the withdrawal of U.S. troops, including their nuclear weapons, from South Korea. We firmly reject the attempts by the imperialist reactionary circles to fan tension in various parts of the world. We oppose any kind of continuation of the arms race on earth and its extension to outer space. Our days of friendship were characterized by the desire to jointly prepare the 13th Youth and Students World Games in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989.

To ensure the successful holding of the 13th Youth and Students World Games, we will intensify our cooperation even more. We pledge to you to act always as supporters and reserve combatants of the party. We wish you work energy and personal well-being. Rostock, September 1987

The participants in the friendship meeting between the GDR and DPRK youth

Agricultural Machinery Ties With Colombia

AU161545 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] During a talk between Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister for the construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicles, and Dr Carlos Villamil, president of the Bank of Agriculture of Colombia, the GDR's readiness for cooperation with Colombia in the area of the construction of agricultural machinery was strengthened. This cooperation focuses on the delivery of agricultural machinery and facilities for animal and vegetable production.

Trial of SS First Lieutenant Opens

AU171715 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—This Tuesday [15 September] the trial of former SS First Lieutenant Henry Schmidt opens in Dresden Bezirk court on charges of crimes against humanity. Schmidt is charged with having been jointly responsible for the persecution and deportation of 720 Jews from the Dresden area to the Theresienstadt ghetto and Auschwitz concentration camp between April 1942 and February 1945. The majority of the men, women, and children—including infants and old people—deported to the fascist concentration camps died. Schmidt is also charged with having personally led transports and with having mercilessly brutalized his victims in numerous interrogations. The court has summoned witnesses from the GDR. Furthermore, corresponding evidence from the PPR and an expert report from the CSSR are on hand.

Honecker Lauds Farmers on Harvest Results

LD041702 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1219 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin 4 Sep ADN — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent warm thanks and recognition to the cooperative farmers, workers in socialist agriculture, and all their industrious helpers on the outstanding results in this year's grain harvest, which have been achieved under difficult weather conditions.

"You have indeed," the letter says, "honorably kept the farmers' word given at the 13th GDR Farmers' Congress." In this year's unusual summer harvest the great creative strength of the cooperative and state farms and their partners in cooperation, and of the entire socialist society, has again proven itself. The workers in the enterprises of the grain economy and in the drying plants of agriculture and industry have shown outstanding readiness for action in the drying of the grain.

By making available harvesting and transport machinery and agrochemicals the working class created important conditions for the success of this year's grain harvest. The grain yield of 46.2 decitonnes per hectare and a total yield of more than 11 million tonnes for the fourth time in succession are a reflection of the hard work and creativity of the farmers and their allies and of the ever closer link between science and farming practice, the letter stresses. This was also witnessed by the exemplary results in areas with the highest yields, as noted in letters from Querfurt and Luessow. In this way conditions are created for more beautiful villages in which the inhabitants feel good.

Agriculture still faces extensive tasks such as the harvesting of the rest of the grain, root crops, fruit, vegetables, and fodder crops with minimum losses and in good quality. In addition the new seed must be sown in a timely fashion. Now, Erich Honecker stressed, the experiences of the 1987 summer harvest must be evaluated, new scientific and technical knowledge better utilized, and co-operation deepened in order to successfully complete this important work.

Nuclear Power Official Meets Churchmen

AU051605 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) — On Wednesday [2 September] Prof Dr H.C. Georg Sitzlack, state secretary and director of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, received in the presence of Dr Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, representatives of the Conference of Evangelical Church Directorates in the GDR and of the Working Group of Christian Churches in the GDR for a lecture with a subsequent discussion on aspects of the use of nuclear power. Central theme were the international efforts to prevent the abuse of nuclear power, which is the most pressing requirement of the present, and problems related to the protection of mankind and the environment in the peaceful exploitation of nuclear power. Prof Dr Sitzlack stressed that man's safety has priority in solving all economic tasks and that all technical equipment must be developed and utilized in such a way that we as well as our neighbors can live with it.

During the discussion Prof Dr Sitzlack answered questions about the development of power consumption,

possibilities of additional responsible information for the citizens, the utilization of alternative energy sources, and training and advanced training measures to ensure safety in the nuclear, scientific, and economic fields. He emphasized the personal and collective responsibility of individuals and of society as a whole in ensuring the necessary safety measures on a worldwide scale. These great tasks are decisive for economic development and even more so for ensuring the peoples' security in view of the threat of an nuclear conflict. This, State Secretary Prof Dr Sitzlack pointed out, is not just a technical problem. The important point is whether we will permit destruction through our own fault by abusing nuclear power or whether we will use nuclear power exclusively in a way that will allow mankind to survive in security and peace.

Daily Reports Beginning of SED School Year

AU171633 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 87 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ND)—The 1987-88 party school year will be opened this week at bezirk party aktiv meetings. On Monday [14 September] the comrades held talks in Berlin, in another six bezirke, and in the Wismut regional party organization. Those attending the meetings fully approved the results of the official visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG. They thanked the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council for his consistent commitment to peace, disarmament, and peaceful coexistence.

At the aktiv meetings, the first secretaries of the bezirk leaderships spoke about the further implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions. They dealt in detail with the tasks of increasing the level of ideological work in the struggle to strengthen socialism and safeguard peace. The speakers were: Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Berlin; Central Committee Politburo Members Siegfried Lorenz in Karl-Marx-Stadt and Werner Eberlein in Magdeburg; Central Committee members Hans Modrow in Dresden, Jochen Hertwig in Frankfurt (Oder), Johannes Chemnitzer in Neubrandenburg, Guenther Jahn in Potsdam, and Alfred Rohde in Wismut. [passage omitted]

The 1987-88 party school year will be attended by over 1.9 million comrades. In a varied system of seminars, courses, and a series of lectures, they will purposefully familiarize themselves with the SED strategy and tactics for the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR and for the safeguarding of peace. Closely connected with this is the systematic study of Marxism-Leninism and of the program and historic experiences of the SED.

Over 104,000 propagandists in all bezirke and kreise have carefully prepared themselves for their activity. A total of 93.4 percent of them attended party colleges and 80.1 percent have graduated from universities or technical schools. Some 10,300 comrades will work as propagandists for the first time in the coming school year. [passage omitted]

Varkonyi Departs for New York UN Session

LD180909 Budapest MTI in English 0845 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI)—Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, who is heading the Hungarian delegation to the 42nd UN General Assembly session, left for New York on Friday.

MSZMP Delegation Returns From Ethiopia

AU171427 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Sep p 5

[Text] The party and government delegation that participated in the festivities connected with the declaration of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa, returned home on 14 September. MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Gyorgy Fejti, head of the delegation, took the floor at the founding session of the National Assembly and conveyed written greetings from Janos Kadar and Karoly Nemeth to Mengistu Haile Mariam, the newly elected president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia.

Premier Grosz Greets Ethiopian Counterpart

AU171428 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Sep p 8

[Text] Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, greeted Fikre Selassie Wodgeress in a telegram on the occasion of his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Austrian Paper Reports Secret Document

AU171759 Vienna KURIER in German 15 Sep 87 p 5

["The Circle of Sympathizers Must Be Broken Up: Secret Communist Party Document on Opposition"]

[Text] On 2 July last year, the Communist Party's black limousines raced through Budapest. The day before the Central Committee and Politburo had adopted a decision in secret session that was now being delivered personally to the participants in sealed envelopes they had to sign for.

It was an important decision involving the "tasks connected with the activity of hostile oppositionist groups."

Several months ago *Kurier* received a copy of this "strictly confidential" document from the innermost power circle and conducted an investigation over many months. Many events in Hungary since 1 July 1986 have unfolded in line with the "script" of this decision, and there are other reasons to assume that the 12-page document is genuine. *Kurier* presents excerpts:

"One must proceed against the activities of hostile groups primarily with political means. It must be assured that no actual problem—environmental or other problems—is only addressed by hostile groups."

"Party members must not be permitted—without prior approval—to cultivate contacts with members of hostile groups."

"Our political principles and norms must be consistently expounded in the mass media. Editors violating this must be called to account."

"The appropriate supervisory organs must prevent events with hostile attitudes from being presented in culture houses."

"Our propaganda must expose the connection between hostile groups and Western emigre circles and centers, and must thus break up the circle of sympathizers."

"It is important for our foreign policy interests and for the international assessment of our regime to instruct, on a timely basis, our propaganda directed at the outside world. Our propaganda must clearly define what the principles within the framework of socialist democracy are that are prompting us to proceed against people who are engaged in hostile and oppositionist activities. It must be clearly stressed that we regard these principles as our internal affair and that our policy in this field cannot be the subject of negotiations."

"The political commission approves setting up a consultative commission for the above-mentioned tasks."

The Politburo of the Hungarian Communist Party adopted these decisions on the basis of a very extensive description of the opposition groups in the country. Here is a quote from this description: "Two currents can still be noticed within the opposition: the bourgeois-radical and the nationalist. The bourgeois-radical movement has a moderate and an aggressive wing. The nationalist group primarily strives to disseminate its views in literary magazines in the provinces, at adult colleges, in the Hungarian writers association, and at the philosophical department of the university."

Greek Minister on Hungarian-Greek Trade

AU171430 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Sep 87 p 5

[Interview with Greek Minister of Commerce Panayiotis Roumeliotis by correspondent Maria Lakatos: "Enterprise Relations Should Strengthen—Hungarian-Greek Economic Relations on New Foundations—Greek Minister of Commerce Grants Interview to Our Paper"—in Budapest, date not given]

[Excerpts] Greek Minister of Commerce Panayiotis Roumeliotis was in Budapest last week. In the course of the visit, the Greek minister held talks about the new forms of Hungarian-Greek economic cooperation, the possibilities of further developing the traditionally good trade relations between the two countries, and, of course, the value-added tax that Greece introduced in January of this year. The experience gained from this is useful for us too. Before his departure, the Greek minister answered questions put by our correspondent.

[Lakatos] Hungarian-Greek trade increased annually until the beginning of the eighties. In recent years, however, the value of our trade turnover almost halved. What possibilities do you see for trade between the two countries again?

[Roumeliotis] After joining the EEC, the customs system in Greece changed fundamentally. Naturally, all this had an effect on our traditional trade relations and modified the structure of these relations: the limitations in trade with the EEC countries, limitations that had been previously in force, ceased to exist, and as a result, the share of these countries in our trade increased. Naturally, all this had an effect on our trade with other countries. I would like to stress separately that, before joining the EEC, we used to import large quantities of meat from Hungary, but now, in accordance with EEC regulations, we have to purchase goods within the community and are no longer allowed to purchase the previously large amounts of less expensive Hungarian goods. [passage omitted]

[Lakatos] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai visited Greece in February 1986 and held talks on developing trade and cooperation between our two countries. What changes have occurred in economic relations between the two countries since the signing of the agreements on that occasion?

[Roumeliotis] The visit provided a good opportunity to place our economic relations on new foundations. Our political cooperation is excellent and, following Mr. Marjai's visit, our intention to further strengthen our cooperation in economic and trade areas by all possible means has increased. Greece consistently supports Hungary's efforts to sign a favorable agreement with the EEC. [passage omitted]

[Lakatos] Mr Minister, you introduced a value-added tax at the beginning of this year; in Hungary this tax is known as the general turnover tax. I know that the introduction of this tax was not without problems.

[Roumeliotis] I would like to stress that any country can achieve the most radical tax reform by means of value-added tax. It is also favorable from the scientific and practical points of view because it is uniform, neutral, and objective, and modernizes and simplifies the entire tax system. [passage omitted]

[Lakatos] When you introduced the new tax system you introduced a price freeze. Has this drastic measure fulfilled expectations?

[Roumeliotis] In the first months, we were striving to control prices in Greece, just as other countries were doing. A price freeze is only one solution and not the best, because when this freeze is rescinded, there is a sudden increase in prices everywhere. This is very risky. I think the best solution is for the government to come to an agreement with the enterprises to increase their prices gradually and in harmony with central economic policy goals, rather than all at once. [passage omitted]

Veress Writes on Foreign Trade Tasks

AU171354 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Sep 87 p 3

[Article by Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress: "Our Foreign Trade on New Paths"]

[Text] With short breaks, Hungary's economy has suffered the impact of lasting unfavorable foreign economic effects ever since the beginning of the seventies. That has been the fate of all energy-importing countries in the world. The most advanced countries found an antidote in a relatively short time; they found effective measures to counter the initial serious losses in their terms of trade. The Hungarian economy, unfortunately, has been unable to find such an antidote, and our losses in terms of trade, both in rubles and in hard currency, have proved to be lasting. We did not take this situation into consideration in our domestic consumption, and this is one of the reasons for our indebtedness. Our debt burden is limiting the scope of our financial, foreign trade, development, and living standard policies.

Economic Balance in the Foreground [subhead]

The world economic environment does not promise us much that is good for the coming years either. Our only rational choice is to adjust to the new requirements in the world. The functional disorders of our entire economy, our weaknesses, and thus the outdated state of the production structure of Hungarian industry, the shortcomings in the quality of our products, the decline in our competitiveness, and the loss in value of Hungarian economic performance show up most strikingly on foreign markets.

Fundamental weaknesses in marketing cannot be solved in the turnover sphere. We sell most of our products on the domestic market and only about 10 percent of our overall production is exported to convertible currency markets. For those who can sell the majority of their products at home under "protected" circumstances, the need to appear on more demanding foreign markets is not vital. Those who accept foreign competition, however, are often hindered by the poor quality of the work of domestic suppliers and subcontractors.

The characteristics of the markets in our socialist and nonsocialist trade differ considerably and therefore the need to create separate balances of imports and exports in the two areas and to deal with the balance separately is an important requirement. Our primary task is to create a system of institutions and incentives in the two areas that rely on economic means more than hitherto and, at the same time, to adjust to the characteristics of these two areas.

An unfortunate contradiction has emerged in the Hungarian economy. In recent years, the surplus of goods produced mainly by means of convertible currency and cooperation projects is marketed mainly domestically and on ruble-accounted markets, and very little is exported to non-ruble markets.

Starting from the MSZMP Central Committee Position of 2 July, the Council of Ministers' work program, which is soon to be submitted to the National Assembly, clearly formulates the root of the problems and ways of solving them. Halting the increase in our convertible currency debts is the key issue of our economic stabilization. An increase in efficient production and, on this basis, an increase in exports could lay the foundations of economic stabilization.

This situation requires a more efficient management of our foreign economic activity and a more efficient organization and system of incentives. There must be more coordination, more resolute coordination between the central managing organs and the enterprises.

Modernizing the Organization [subhead]

The further development of the foreign economic organization is a primary task facing the government. The comprehensive modernization in the organization of foreign trade enterprises has accelerated since the beginning of the eighties. In 1968, there were 77 enterprises with foreign trade activity; today, there are 335. There has been a considerable differentiation in the foreign trade organization also regarding the size and ownership of the enterprises. Several small-scale branch enterprises have emerged, and some foreign trade enterprises have established sister-companies and joint ventures together with their production partners. Several associations and mixed enterprises with foreign participation have emerged. The establishment of trading firms that will ensure closer cooperation between production and commerce has also begun.

The earlier strict specialization has been eliminated and today, professional foreign trade enterprises and, as of the middle of this year, also other economic organizations with convertible exports of over $1 million will freely choose their sphere of activity and will decide independently on what goods to export and what goods to import. Thus, the majority of earlier monopolistic situations and protected enterprise positions have ceased to exist, competition has emerged between enterprises, and the production and other enterprises have been given an opportunity to choose their partners freely.

Competition should become general and a key factor of enterprise management also in foreign trade. Limiting competition is justified only in small areas, where products of strategic importance for the people's economy are concerned, and in cases where fulfilling our international obligations or the special conditions of certain markets make this necessary.

Using appropriate means of management, and with the cooperation of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, it is necessary to create cooperation between Hungarian enterprises marketing similar or competing products on foreign markets, strengthen honesty in competition, and develop the system of means and institutions that regulate the conditions of competition. Legal regulations should be created that make it possible to apply effective sanctions to enterprises that cause considerable damage to other enterprises or to the people's economy.

The evaluation of our foreign trade activity would be one-sided if we dealt only with the problems. Our foreign trade enterprises—both producers and professional enterprises—have recently signed important trade agreements in various countries, agreements that are also promising for the future. We cannot say, however, that the favorable effects of the qualitative change in the organization of foreign trade are already generally visible as regards the convertible exports. Some of the reasons go back in time, others have to be found in the organization itself. Here are some of the most typical: Our present system of regulations did not force a rapid increase in the production of competitive products. Contractual discipline is also poor. These are the causes, among other things, for the irregularities connected with parallel exports. The level of business integrity is low. Oral agreements such as are made elsewhere in the world, at the stock exchanges for example, are inconceivable in Hungary, where even a written agreement is not worth as much as it should be. Our demands and our performance are often not in harmony. We tend to concentrate too much on large numbers and, as a result, our assessments, forecasts, and accounts are superficial; neither production nor business attaches enough importance to the kopek or the cent, whereas a lot can be gained or lost with 0.5 percent when we are dealing with large sums. Our concept of quality is too lax: the majority of products marketed in world trade are of a good average quality; in Hungary, this is the top quality. The capacity of export producers and economic units involved in construction activities to evaluate risks is not developed or reliable enough.

Mission and Service [subhead]

Today, it is already clear to the majority of foreign trade enterprises that they can only survive and work efficiently if the economy and their partners need them. At the same time, it is not worth resenting a professional foreign trade enterprise for having professional superiority and a developed system of relations and sphere of influence. This has developed over recent decades and should not be condemned in itself. It should not be permitted, however, that these enterprises abuse their situation—with methods that go beyond honest competition—to the detriment of their partners or the economy as a whole. Foreign trade is both a mission and a service, a service provided to partners in the true sense of the word.

It would be a mistake, showing a lack of self-esteem, and underestimating a lot of capable foreign trade workers if we thought that every Mr. Schmidt was better than our Kovacs. Not everyone is an owner abroad either, there are also employees.

Foreign trade turnover and balance are currently one of the important and characteristic signals of economic performance. Therefore, a concept can easily develop

according to which foreign trade is to be blamed for the economic problems and the country's debts. Between 1982 and 1985, our convertible currency turnover showed a positive balance. At the time, we regarded this as a joint good performance by production, foreign trade, and efficient management. The cast has not changed since then, only performance and consumption have changed.

Today, thousands of economic units have a say and influence decisions concerning exports and imports; foreign trade, however, continues to be an independent profession no matter what type of enterprise is carrying out such activity. The new measures instituted as of 1 July 1987 will only produce a beneficial effect if they are supported by production. There is no point in expanding the exports structure if there is no increase in the stock of goods. Today, foreign trade provides a large amount of information for the domestic background. A considerable part of this information is either not processed adequately or not used because there is no incentive to do so. Many producers even today, instead of finding out what goods are required by the market and starting to produce them, claim that "they will sell what they produce, and all this at a profit."

Ways And Solutions [subhead]

Most of the criticism concerning the managing and licensing activity of the state—or more concretely the Foreign Trade Ministry—refers to the various forms of import licensing, ruble exports, exchange of goods, and foreign trade regulations.

The complaint that the procedures of a particular Foreign Trade Ministry department take too long and that we are late in making decisions on important matters compared to the deadline stipulated by the regulations, or we do not provide genuine answers, are sometimes justified. The Foreign Trade Ministry is also affected by many kinds of influences, and tasks arising from the daily situation and decisions are increasing rapidly. The Ministry has to represent the methods of a reform-spirited management, and at the same time it has to implement or solve many problems that do not originate in the sphere of foreign trade sphere but which emerge there.

The annual people's economic plan formulates the possibilities for non-ruble imports by evaluating both the country's solvency and its needs. The Foreign Trade Ministry is the ministry that implements all this and plays the role of a kind of traffic police. The Ministry does not carry out independent import business but—together with other bodies—it is obliged to see to it that wasteful products that are not of primary importance for the people's economy or consumers are not brought into the country.

Ruble exports and imports are regulated by interstate agreements signed with the partner countries. It is in the interest of all the partner countries that the turnover of goods and payments is a balanced one. At present, with the exception of one socialist country, we have a positive balance with all our partners, that is, we are granting credit. The majority of our partners are trying to increase their purchases from us. We are not in the situation of being able to allow ourselves to grant considerable sums of credit because the reimbursement of these sums—by Hungarian purchases—is not guaranteed in the foreseeable future. The debate on combination sale deals is increasing. The enterprises in question find the given possibilities insufficient, while the consumers find them too much. According to one reader's letter: "It is good for everyone except the consumer" (because of the higher prices because of the combination sales). More difficult marketing conditions led to the creation of this type of combination sales business transaction: the two sides are mutually interested in selling and buying simultaneously because this way they find it easier to sell their export products. This is true in many cases. At the same time, however, the goods that are brought into the country in this way are often not of primary importance for the people's economy, and it is the higher import prices that make the two sides interested in the deal, a price eventually paid by the domestic consumer. We regard it a better deal if we sell and buy for cash under conditions of competition.

Granting foreign trade rights has today become almost automatic, and there are hardly justified complaints in this area. However, we cannot give up the requirement that foreign trade rights be granted only to enterprises that have shown they can carry out reliable domestic activity and thus have a good reputation, a sound financial condition, and are prepared for foreign trade activity or are able to prepare themselves for such activity within a reasonable time.

The entrepreneurial interest of foreign trade enterprises and their workers has increased considerably. In 1986, only 20 percent of their profits on convertible currency transactions were in the nature of fees [dijjellegu], while 80 percent were entrepreneurial profits, such as joint profits on prices [arnyereseg] and profit deals with partners. In the case of wholesale imports of raw materials, the commission paid us not a percentage but a fixed sum in order to avoid higher purchase prices. The enterprises' internal regulations uses bonuses and premiums to make the dealers interested in achieving better prices.

It is important from the viewpoint of both our near and long-term future that producers and foreign traders understand each other and cooperate successfully. Foreign trade workers should encourage their domestic partners, in good times and in bad times, to come up with initiatives and not to wait until they are approached. Waiting—on the part of both the producers and foreign trade workers—can cause irreparable damage to the country and the enterprise particularly now, in the second half of the year. Borrowing the slogan used by the KISZ: now, it is really our future that is at stake.

More on National Assembly Session

LD171935 Budapest MTI in English 0847 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI)—The autumn session of parliament started its second day on Thursday. The session is attended by Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, other members of the HSWP Political Committee, the president of the Central Control Commission, secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Presidential Council and the government.

Speaker Istvan Sarlos announced that all deputies had received the list of proposals discussed by the Legal, Administrative and Judicial Commission and the Planning and Budgetary Commission. The deputies who made proposals regarding the bills on value-added tax and personal income tax, as well as the commissions and the government agreed with the motions submitted. The list includes two motions which were rejected by the commissions but are still maintained by the deputies. Furthermore, two deputies indicated their intention to exercise the right that their proposals be discussed by parliament. Istvan Sarlos called attention to the fact that, contrary to the usual practice, the deputies have to study some 30 proposed amendments. The speaker asked them to carefully examine the motions so that they vote after thorough consideration.

The first contributor to take the floor in the debate over the draft work programme of the government was Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food.

Agriculture Minister's Address

LD171100 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI)—On the second day of the parliamentary session Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, contributed to the debate over the draft work programme of the government. The minister said that the agrarian sector based its work programme on achievements but also considered the external and internal processes that had made an adverse impact on food production. The sharpening competition on the export markets, the years-long drought, shortcomings in professional work and the stricter economic conditions of farming brought the weak points to the surface. Our endeavours obviously reflect that this programme is a programme of quality and competitiveness. (...) We are making efforts to increase the export of quality seeds, meat and breeding animals. To produce and process more protein-rich fodder in Hungary, and reduce imports is a priority programme.' (...)

'Household and small-scale farming has also major tasks to tackle. Small-scale farming is to remain part and parcel of the large-scale units, a successful and so far unprecedented form of division of labour between two sectors. The output of household farms approaches an annual 100,000 million forints a year, and almost half of the population are involved. The value of fixed assets amounts to 86,000 million forints and increases by an annual 1,000 million. (...)

'We wish to base our food exports to the socialist countries on long-term agreements as the energy carriers and raw materials we receive in exchange are indispensable for the country. We have to expand exports to hard-currency markets, and rapidly increase the foreign trade surplus. (...)

'In the future we would like to sell not only food but also complex production systems and advanced technologies and get involved more intensively in the agricultural development programmes of the individual countries. (...)

'The government continues to provide central support for the tasks that determine the structure of farming in the long run, for instance large-scale animal breeding, melioration, irrigation, and the expansion of plantations. At the same time the government seeks to gradually reduce production subsidies. The farms working under unfavourable natural conditions should also improve their management and profitability, and make up for the decreasing state subsidies.'

Additional Speakers Cited

LD170759 Budapest MTI in English 2106 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 16 (MTI)—In the course of additional contributions to the parliamentary debate a county council chairman member of parliament pointed out that no one hoped that people would be happy to pay taxes, but that they could be counted on to look to see how taxpayers' money was being spent. A cooperative farm chairman M.P. explained that the electors and responsibility for the destiny of the country would operate better if the m.p.'s could join in preparation of draft acts at an earlier phase, and he proposed that parliament be more definite and more consistent in supervising government work.

Janos Fekete, first vice president of the National Bank of Hungary, in connection with the foreign debt, spoke on the fact that as a country poor in capital Hungary would definitely be forced to borrow funds, but that they had to be used for good development objectives, the error was not in the borrowing of funds in general but in incorrect use of loans.

The general secretary of the Federation of Technical and Scientific Societies discussed the fact that among the work to be done the first task was to restore the prestige of knowledge, since the program of stabilization cannot be consolidated without incentives towards training experts on higher level. The most direct mode to assist the advance would be halting the decline in the prestige of the engineering profession.

Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi stressed that the success of the program of stabilization depends on the companies. The rank of the domestic market has to be

improved because without a domestic market on a satisfactory level of development it is impossible to increase export orientation. Participation in the foreign market is primarily a company task, while central management must create the most friction-free conditions possible for building markets. At the same time companies must realize that it is only possible to shape a market oriented, competition oriented economy if there is an acceleration in the reduction of uneconomic activity.

Rezso Nyers, scientific advisor to the Institute of Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences stated that it was important to have an expression of a definite and clear, common or at least majority opinion to the effect that the lack of fulfilment of the long term modernization objectives and the current problems in welfare policy were not caused by the overdosage of the economic reform, but on the contrary, by insufficient application. This is the interpretation that can be read from the working program of the Council of Ministers. Under the sign of this a shift must be made from the more careful reform policy to the more daring and fuller version, in parallel with the progress of stabilization.

The parliamentary session continues on Thursday.

Urban on Vice President's Coming Visit

AU180817 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 16 Sep 87 pp l, 2 4

[Report signed "(pd)": "J. Urban's Press Conference—About Visits"—in Warsaw on 15 September]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Kay Withers from *The Baltimore Sun* asked: Will Vice President Bush be able to address the Polish people via television?

Minister Urban replied: The team responsible for preparing the visit on the U.S. side is having talks in Warsaw today about the vice president's stay in Poland. That is why it would be premature to talk about the final program of the visit. We do not want to anticipate any joint decisions still to be made. All I can say is that G. Bush's trip to Krakow is on the agenda. [passage omitted]

Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Visits

Meets With Messner

LD171226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner has received the deputy foreign minister of Iran, Javad Mansuri, who is visiting Poland on a special mission. He handed over a message from the Iranian president in which the position of the authorities of this state concerning the situation in the area of the Persian Gulf, and Polish-Iranian cooperation was set out.

Zbigniew Messner renewed the call for a cessation of the fighting and for the resolution of the Iraq-Iran conflict through peaceful means. He expressed support for the mediation activities of the UN secretary-general. The premier expressed Poland's anxiety at the concentration of U.S. warships and ships of the NATO states in the Persian Gulf area. Premier Messner confirmed the desire of our state for the development of bilateral cooperation with Iran.

Assesses Ties With Wojcik

LD180432 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 17—Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik today received Iranian Foreign Vice Minister Javad Mansuri.

The two assessed the hitherto state of cooperation between Poland and Iran, noting an increase in efforts for the implementation of already adopted decisions and aimed to expand economic cooperation in various fields with particular regard to scientific-technological cooperation.

Present at the meeting was Iranian Ambassador to Poland Abolfazl Rahnama Hazavei.

Tehran Reports Visit

LD180838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] According to the report of IRNA, Javad Mansuri, deputy foreign minister in charge of commercial and consular affairs, who is visiting Poland at the head of a delegation, met yesterday with the Polish foreign minister. During that meeting the latest situation in the Iran-Iraq war, the developments due to the presence of foreign fleets in the Persian Gulf, and bilateral relations were discussed.

The Polish foreign minister expressed his pleasure at the expansion of bilateral relations and welcomed the forthcoming visit of Dr Velayati to Warsaw. He expressed the anxiety of his country regarding the presence of foreign fleets in the Persian Gulf and said: If foreign countries like the United States and its allies did not engage in military intervention the issue of the war would be easier to solve. He added: we always support the withdrawal of foreign forces from the region.

According to the same report, yesterday morning Mr Mansuri also met with the Polish Prime Minister and conveyed a verbal message from Prime Minister Musavi. In this meeting the Polish prime minister expressed his thanks for Mr Musavi's message and emphasized the need for the expansion of relations and bilateral cooperation. He reiterated his former invitation to the prime minister of our country to visit Poland.

During his stay in Poland Mr Mansuri also met with Poland's minister of foreign trade and deputy minister of science.

More on Visit by U.K.'s Weatherill

Meets Jaruzelski, Orzechowski

LD171820 Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 17—President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today received the Speaker of the House of Commons of Great Britain Bernard Weatherill, now on a visit to Poland at the invitation of Poland's Sejm (Parliament) Speaker Roman Malinowski.

The sides pointed to the growing role of parliamentary bodies in bilateral relations and the process of constructing international confidence, cooperation and disarmament in Europe against the background of the growing contacts, especially of late.

Bernard Weatherill also met with Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski. The topics of their talks included prospects for Polish-British relations as well as international issues, with special consideration given to disarmament.

Britain's Ambassador to Poland Brian Leon Barder was present at both meetings.

Visit Ends

LD171659 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] The official visit to our country by Speaker of the British House of Commons Bernard Weatherill has ended.

This was the first visit to Poland by a British House of Commons Speaker in the history of parliamentary contacts between the two states. The guest spoke with officials from Polish political life about mutual relations and the possibilities of developing them. He also acquainted himself with the ancient monuments, history, and culture of Warsaw and Poznan.

Bernard Weatherill was seen off at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by Roman Malinowski [Polish Sejm Speaker].

Letter to De Cuellar Issued at UN

LD172326 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] New York, Sept 17—A letter to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar containing the Polish Government's statement on the situation in Central America was issued at the U.N. Headquarters here today.

The letter, signed by Poland's permanent representative at the U.N., Ambassador Eugeniusz Noworyta, said that lasting peace in the region can be achieved only by means of peaceful methods of settling conflicts, on the basis of strict observance of sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, with no outside interference.

The Polish Government welcomed with satisfaction the agreement signed in Guatemala last August 7 and the start of the implementation of the peace process.

Poland's Government is ready to support all initiatives which serve to secure lasting peace in the world, the statement stressed.

The letter became an official document of the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Banned Party Leader Arrested at Home

AU171339 Paris AFP in English 1329 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 17 (AFP) — The leader of a banned opposition party was arrested at his home and interrogated for several hours by Polish police Wednesday [16 Sep] before being freed, sources said here Thursday.

Leszek Moczulski, leader of the Confederation for a Free Poland, was ushered away by police Wednesday, shortly before he was due to give a press conference at his Warsaw apartment and interrogated "at length" before being freed several hours later, the sources said.

Mr. Moczulski, along with Lech Walesa, leader of the disbanded trade union Solidarity, is one of the opposition leaders whom U.S. Vice-President George Bush is expected to meet when he visits Poland in late September.

Pacifists Stage Hunger Strike in Church

AU180721 Paris AFP in English 0700 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Jean-Eudes Barbier report]

[Text] Bydgoszcz, Poland, Sept 18 (AFP)—Inside Saint Andrews Church in this northern Polish town, 54 mainly young members of Poland's banned pacifist Freedom and Peace (WIP) movement were on Friday starting the fifth day of a week-long fast to win official recognition.

As night closed in Thursday, the fasters spread their mattresses and lit candles and oil lamps. One young man played the guitar, another was reading while a girl drawn from lack of nourishment lay prostrate apparently asleep.

A middle-aged man sitting further away scribbled away at his umpteenth letter to the authorities asking that he be reinstated in the civil service job from which he was sacked years ago for his dissident activities.

The local authorities have attempted to keep the hunger-strike as discreet as possible. A WIP banner proclaiming the "Right to refuse military service" had to be taken down early in the fast.

Now the only sign that anything is afoot in Saint Andrew's is a banner draped over the porch bearing the WIP's emblem of a dove with its wings forming a "V" for victory.

On Wednesday several hundred townsfolk crammed into the church in response to an invitation by the hunger-strikers to discuss the problems faced by the pacifist movement.

Speakers stood up to condemn "the brainwashing" to which enlisted soldiers were submitted for their two years of military service.

This included the obligatory oath of support for the "everlasting alliance" between the Polish army and the "big Soviet Sister." Speakers also denounced the impossibility for WIP supporters to do "civilian service," in spite of a provision for this in the constitution.

"They're trying to break our spirit," one young man cried.

Another quoted Article 10 of the Polish Constitution which states: "The Army is at the people's service."

"Since the end of the Second World War, all the Army has done is to fire on the workers," he added.

WIP leaders said the immediate aims of the hunger-strike were to obtain the release of two pacifists recently sentenced to prison terms for "refusing to obey blindly."

The strikers are supported by representatives of the banned Solidarity trade union. Some Solidarity militants have brought mineral water and vitamins to help the fasters keep going until Saturday night.

One of the founding leaders of the dissidence movement, Jacek Kuron, has been to Saint Andrew's for talks with WIP leaders.

Jacek Czaputowicz, the leader of the WIP, said the hunger-strike was going well and he thanked the Jesuits in charge of Saint Andrew's parish for having resisted what he called pressure from the Catholic hierarchy to expel the pacifists.

"For us, it is a success. A growing number of people in Poland understand the meaning of our struggle for freedom. Even the attitude of the police, who are saturated with propaganda, has evolved favourably towards us.

"Since the period during which Solidarity was legal, police society has become completely demoralised. Unconsciously or not, it clings to small rays of hope. We are one of these rays," Mr. Czaputowicz said.

Austrian Daily Interviews PZPR's Czyrek

AU171619 Vienna NEUE KRONENZEITUNG in German 12 Sep 87 pp 4,5

[Kurt Seinitz report: "When Will Jaruzelski Phone Walesa? Poland on the Eve of Vranitzky's Visit"]

[Excerpt] Nothing is impossible in Poland, that country of "socialist surrealism." Or is it?

It is possible, for example, to conduct a 2-hour interview with Jozef Czyrek, the grey eminence behind General Jaruzelski in the party leadership. Snuff user Czyrek ("I am a man of the old school; I hail from Austrian Galicia") is regarded as a Polish "glasnost" disciple of the first order (since the seventies when autocratic party chief Edward Gierek was heading toward the Solidarity catastrophe).

Panegyric for Gorbachev [subhead]

Thus it is no surprise that today Czyrek sings praises of Gorbachev ("Never before have Polish-Soviet relations been so good"). Czyrek regards Gorbachev's course as a confirmation of and guarantee for General Jaruzelski's course of so-called "socialist revival" and "national understanding" and of the further development of the "socialist pluralism" in which there should also be room for the "patriotic opposition"—something that is unique in the Eastern bloc. Czyrek: "We have not made up this pluralism. It is a reality in Poland."

Good and "Evil" Solidarity [subhead]

The "good forces" of Solidarity are welcome to cooperate, but one does not want to have anything to do with the evil "forces of confrontation" because everything must only take place within the "framework of the existing social system" and the "reason of state". Czyrek was quite unambiguous on the limits of freedom: "We will not adopt the rules of bourgeois democracy," but the new trade union have adopted the ideals of Solidarity, he says.

I beg your pardon, Mr Czyrek, the question arises as to whether Poland does not run the risk of being overtaken by Gorbachev's "glasnost." After all, Gorbachev phoned Sakharov and thus broke the ice. A phone call between General Jaruzelski and Mr Walesa has yet to be made.

Such questions get the Central Committee secretary really going: "The two cases cannot be compared at all. First, Mr Sakharov was deported and deprived of his rights as a citizen. And second, at the party congress in July 1986, Jaruzelski extended his hand to everybody: it is unimportant where somebody comes from, it is only important where he wants to go. What was Walesa's reply? He described such reforms as the establishment of the Consultative Council at the state president's office as a pure facade and says no to everything. Now tell me, please, on what basis should such a phone call take place?" [passage omitted]

Sejm Autumn Session Opens 17 Sep

Activities Previewed

LD171444 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 17—The Sejm autumn session, that started today and that will last till January, opens up an intensive season of the Polish Parliament. It is enough to recall that Sejm deputies will focus their attention on such important questions as further reforming of the ceremony and reorganization of the centre guiding it, which, apart from everything, should make it possible to overcome a certain imperfection in implementing reformatory plans in many key areas. When Sejm deputies will start the first meeting of this session on coming Thursday, they will primarily have to make difficult decisions on the most urgent economic issue, the assumptions of the 1988 plan.

The Sejm is to set up Poland's first ombudsman during the coming 11 weeks. The ombudsman will actually start his work beginning from the new year, that is, still in the present parliamentary session. This will be an important social and political event and will strengthen civic reasons in many respects.

2-Day Session To Convene 24 Sep

LD161935 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] A 2-day session of the Sejm will start on 24 September. The agenda envisages a government report on the cultural policy of the state, a report by the Economic Plan, Budget, and Finance Commission on the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan for 1988, and the first reading of a deputies draft of the law on the workers' holidays fund.

State Council Assesses Attestation Works

LD172328 Warsaw PAP in English 1901 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 17—The Council of State carried out an initial assessment of the hitherto results of the participance of people's councils in the common review of organizational structures and work posts.

The Council of State stated that the extent to which the review was carried out in respective units falling under the authority of people's councils was diversified and in many cases in its preliminary stage. The activeness of the participation of people's councils in the review is restricted by delays in attestation works on respective levels of the economy and administration. Attestation works are to be intensified at the end of this year and at the beginning of 1988.

Attestation works in the field of activities of some people's councils are advanced and have already brought about concrete economic and organizational results. The Council of State advised the people's councils to intensify their participance in attestation works.

The Council of State reviewed information on the protection of the marine environment of the Baltic in light of Poland's international obligations.

The Council of State stated that systemic activities have been undertaken in the national economy for the protection of the natural environment of the Baltic Sea and the protection of the Polish shoreline zone stemming from the convention ratified by the Council of State as well as from other international agreements. The set of tasks and planned works in this field have been expressed in the programme of natural environment protection and the national socio-economic plan for the 1986-1990 period.

The Council of State stressed the greater influence of voivodship people's councils in Elblag, Gdansk, Koszalin and Szczecin on the protection of the shoreline zone of the Baltic against pollution.

The Council of State adopted a resolution on the detailed principles and procedure of carrying out the referendum, a resolution which is an executive act for the law on social consultations and the referendum of May 6, 1987.

The solutions adopted in the resolution arise from the principles of the electoral law. They ensure the universality, equality and direct participance in the referendum and the secrecy of ballot as well as laying stress on the representative, from the social point of view, character of the commissions handling the vote and determining its results.

The Council of State also acquainted itself with information on complaints concerning the jurisdiction and law enforcement bodies which have been filed to the PUWP Central Committee, the Sejm Chancellery, the Chancellery of the Council of State, the Office of the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, PRON. The analysis confirmed the high level and up-to-dateness of the way the complaints were handled by the Supreme Court and the Supreme Administrative Court.

The Council of State heard information on the disciplinary activities undertaken at the Ministry of Justice and the Prosecutor's Office against the people responsible for the shortcomings which entailed the complaints.

Ceausescu Receives PCI Official Pajetta

AU171924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/09/1987—Tuesday, September 17, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the direction of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The guest conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute from Alessandro Natta, secretary-general of the Italian Communist Party.

Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to Alessandro Natta a warm salute and the best wishes.

During the interview, reference was made to the traditional links of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and PCI and the wish was expressed to work for their further development.

Aspects of the current international political life were also approached with emphasis on the questions related to the achievement of disarmament, the building of a climate of detente, security, confidence and broad cooperation in Europe and worldwide, the insurance of a lasting peace on our planet.

Nicolae Ceausescu stated that conditions had been provided to reach an accord, as soon as possible, on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles from Europe and the world. In context, emphasis was placed on the great responsibility of the European countries which should be more active and work for corresponding accords and understandings in the field of nuclear weapons, disarmament, and peace. The need was stressed to rule out the use and threat of force from international relations, settle all states of conflict and litigious issues by peaceful means, through negotiations exclusively.

During the interview the need was underscored to strengthen the cooperation between the communist, socialist, social democratic parties, between the progressive and democratic forces everywhere in the effort to halt the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, and assert a new policy of peace and cooperation in the world.

Dascalescu Tunisia Visit Confirmed

AU161828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1717 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/09/1987—The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, will pay an official visit to the Republic of Tunisia, at the invitation of that country's prime minister, Rachid Sfar, in late September 1987.

Ceausescu Continues Visit to Mures County

AU161637 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1625 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/9/1987—On Wednesday, September 16, RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu continued the visit he started one day before to economic units in Mures County, in central Romania.

The Romanian head of state's dialogue with the workers and experts of the "Azomures" fertilizer combine and "Metalotehnica" enterprise in the county seat—representative for the relevant Romanian industries—considered the steps that had been taken to increase production and continuingly improve its quality, modernize technology, expand production automation, make better use of the raw materials, cut down on power requirements, improve the competitiveness of their products on foreign markets, fulfill the contracts with foreign partners in due time.

Emphasis was placed on the concern with the development of the fine synthesis chemical industry, and the development of a new computerized generation of machinery and equipment. The automated knitting machines made by "Metalotehnica" were shown to have met with appreciation abroad, many of them having been awarded diplomas and medals at various international economic events.

A big rally at Tirgu Mures ended the working visit. The rally was addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

BRIEFS

Power Station Project Progresses

The Iron Gates II Hydroelectric Power Station, the second of the kind built on the Danube by cooperation with Yugoslavia, attained the planned capacity—436 MW. The first station—the hydroelectric and navigation system the Iron Gates I—is by far more complex and its generating capacity is of 500 MW for each partner. There, on the small arm of the Danube, at Tiganasi, a new electric plant is being built. All work places of the new station daily record high rates of activity as a result of adequate labour organization and full employment of the machinery and equipment. The first assembly works will start soon of the two turbines (27 MW each). In view of a most complete utilization of the power potential of this large European river in the Romanian territory several projects were drawn up for the building of hydroelectric stations: Turnu Magurele-Nikopol (by collaboration with Bulgaria) as well as Cernavoda. [Text] *[Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1131 GMT 16 Sep 87 AU]*

U.S. Arrest 'Looks Like Abduction'

LD180330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0320 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Washington, September 18 (TANJUG)—The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents have put under arrest on a ship in the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea Fawaz Yunis, a Lebanese, who was indicted in the U.S. for complicity in the hijacking of a plane in 1985, Edwin Meese, the U.S. attorney-general, announced here yesterday, elaborating that no other government helped with this action and that putting [him] under arrest on a foreign ship in the Mediterranean passed without any incident.

As far as it is known, this was for the first time that the U.S. authorities had arrested anybody outside of the U.S. territory and, in doing so, carried out an act which itself looks like abduction.

Edwin Meese looked up legal grounds for arrest on a ship (neither its name nor to which state it belongs have been made public here for the time being) in the U.S. penal code adopted in 1984. It widens the U.S. jurisdiction when it comes to abductors of U.S. nationals and assets outside of the U.S. territory.

Yunis is accused of having taken part, together with another four [words indistinct] on board. After a flight 5,000 kilometres-long with stopovers on Cyprus and in Sicily, the airliner reached Beirut. There, the abductors let the crew and the passengers go unhurt first and then blew the plane up and fled.

RSFSR Delegation Ends Visit to Montenegro

LD172043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 17 Sep 97

[Text] Titograd, 17 Sep (TANJUG)—An RSFSR delegation led by Nikolay Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR State Planning Committee, has ended its 5-day visit to the SR of Montenegro. During talks conducted by Dr Branko Kostic, vice president of the Montenegrin Executive Council, and Nikolay Maslennikov, along with their associates, satisfaction was expressed with the level of cooperation, including economic, between the two Republics. Both parties stressed the great possibilities for and mutual interest in expanding the level of cooperation; it was also noted that during the past 5 days concrete agreements had been achieved on furthering cooperation, and that steps had been taken to implement existing cooperation agreements between the SR of Montenegro and the RSFSR for 1988-1990.

On behalf of the RSFSR Government, Nikolay Maslennikov invited a delegation of the Montenegrin Executive Council to visit the Soviet republic.

Milosavljevic Receives Finnish Minister

LD172143 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG)—FEC Vice President Milos Milosavljevic today received Pertti Salolainen, minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Finland. In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere the two sides discussed questions of further promoting and expanding economic cooperation between the two countries. Views were also exchanged in connection with multilateral cooperation between the SFRY and the EFTA [European Free Trade Association], as well as with activities in the field of trade at the level of GATT.

Mojsov Greets Mengistu on National Day

AU172022 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of Socialist Ethiopia, the anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to president Haile-Mariam Mengistu with cordial congratulations and wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of nonaligned Ethiopia.

LCY Presidium, Presidency Evaluate Economy

LD181006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0815 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG)—At their joint session held on 16 And 17 September 1987, attended by officials of the organs and organizations of the Federation and presidents of the SR and SAP Presidencies, the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium considered topical issues of the country's external liquidity, a number of fundamental issues concerning proposed changes in the foreign exchange system, and also the work on preparing a program of measures and activities designed to reduce inflation.

At the session support was given to the commitment to and the main directions of activity aimed at achieving long-term consolidation in Yugoslavia's external liquidity. In a statement issued today it was stressed that this program should be of a long-term nature and based on the realistic potentials of the Yugoslav economy and society as a whole and that it should serve as a departure point for negotiations with foreign creditors. An essential prerequisite for consolidating the country's external liquidity is to secure dynamic and stable economic development and, above all, to create the necessary conditions for expanding exports, increasing foreign currency earnings and restructuring the economy; this will help not only to resolve the problem of external liquidity more efficiently but also to implement the stabilization policy in a more consistent manner.

Voicing their support for the view that the external liquidity consolidation program should provide more favorable conditions for repaying foreign debts, the

SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium at the same time also stressed the need for creating, in a decisive and coordinated manner, all other economic-ststemic, development, and economic-political prerequisites and measures for the comprehensive and consistent implementation of the stabilization policy, and for a large-scale social action to resolve internal socioeconomic problems.

At the session, support was also given to the commitment to bring about changes in the foreign exchange system envisaged to provide conducive conditions for and to enhance the motivation in organizations of associated labor for further increasing export-bound production, exports, and also foreign currency earnings in all branches of the economy, and for fulfilling other declared objectives in our foreign economic relations and in the economic stabilization policy as a whole.

The SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium also discussed a number of ideopolitical issues of halting and reducing inflation. The conclusion reached was that, proceeding from a set platform, the relevant federal organs should promptly formulate a realistic program of specific and comprehensive activities and measures aimed at curbing inflation. This program would be an integral part of the country's development and economic policy providing for urgent measures to eliminate hotbeds of inflation, to reduce inflation, and to secure the country's more harmonious economic development. In addition to the activity by the federal organs outlined above, the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces are expected immediately to take all the necessary measures for halting and reducing inflation and, in particular, for reducing, within realistic bounds, all forms of expenditure and public sector overhead costs.

The SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium stress that in order to ensure consistent implementation of the stabilization policy, there has to be unity of and all-embracing activity on the part of all socialist subjective forces during the work on preparing, formulating, and fulfilling these tasks.

Further Reportage on Agrokomerc Affair

'Opportunity' From Resignation

AU171836 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Sep 87 p 2

[Slavko Curuvija commentary: "Resignation Opportunity"]

[Excerpts] There is little that is encouraging in everyday life. Dark clouds obscure the outlook for many of us.

One of the reasons for this, apart from low productivity in the economy, is low productivity in our politics. Some people, whose lifestyles are deteriorating, are inclined to interpret much of what has happened in the past few weeks as a further degeneration of an already bad situation.

The drama goes on, there is no disputing it. But it seems that under the surface of topical events, something may have begun to happen that could potentially be encouraging, and that in fact could be the fulcrum for changing the situation.

The Resignation of Hamdija Pozderac, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, is a political fact without precedent in Yugoslavia's recent political history. It is a great encouragement, regardless of whether the resignation is appropriate to the actual level of his responsibility. The resignation by itself will perhaps not push matters forward much, but it will quite certainly make the leaders and leaderships more accessible to the "hand of justice" and less untouchable.

Probably it will also be a factor in unblocking the ways for establishing the responsibility of others. In any case, it is an opporqnity (which must be used if we wish to get out of the crisis!) for us to stop being an irresponsible and blocked society. [passage omitted]

In its main traits, the case of the village of Vevcani near Struga is a visible demonstration of the determination of citizens to preserve the right to their positions and their views, and the right to publicly express them (according to some assertions from Macedonia, at the cost of suffering torture based on law).

The reaction of the public to the Agrokomerc affair belongs to the same kind of awakening from sleep by the social rank and file, an awakening that undermines the false picture—painted for a long time with the help of bureaucratic tricks—of the power holders as self-denying Promethean men working for the happiness of the people. [passage omitted]

The analysis of events in only the latest half of the year could undoubtedly show that essential differences exist (in reacting to the current situation) between lower, local, and the highest organs. How else is one to interpret Serbs and Montenegrins coming to the SFRY Assembly rather than, say, their communal assemblies (in Kosovo) or the Provincial Assembly. The recent arrival of a group of Vevcani people at the SFRY Assembly is a similar case: they were beaten up in their commune, but in the SFRY Assembly they were well received, were listened to, and were promised that everything would at least be checked. [passage omitted]

Like Agrokomerc, our politics has for years been issuing bogus bills: in the form of conclusions and positions that were not implemented, and for whose nonimplementation nobody was held to account. Matters are beginning visibly to change for the better in this respect, although chiefly under the pressure of the general deterioration of the situation. [passage omitted]

Such a degree of "harmony" between the awakened democratic ambitions, expectations, and demands of the public on the one hand, and the political moves by the highest institutions of the political system (such as we

have seen in the past 14 days on several occasions) considerably reduces the political risks of a spontaneous and even explosive politization of the people. [passage omitted]

Bank Director Popovic Resigns

LD172141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT

[Excerpt] Karlovac, 17 Sep (TANJUG)—Nikola Popovic, director of Karlovacka Bank, this afternoon informed members of the bank's staff that he has submitted his unconditional resignation from the position of director of this financial institution. The resignation was submitted to the bank's assembly because the Karlovacka Bank had purchased promissory notes of the Velika Kladusa combine, Agrokomerc, to the value of 6.2 billion dinars, but had not collected the sum of 4.7 billion dinars. Nikola Popovic has been at the head of the Karlovacka Bank for 7 years, during which time it has achieved outstanding business results. [passage ommitted]

Assembly Delegates Comment

LD180537 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG)—The Agrokomerc affair should be used to put our long disrupted financial system on its feet. Without this, Vojvodina delegate Stanko Radmilovic said at today's extraordinary session of the credit and monetary system committee of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republic and Provinces, there can be no solutions either to present or future trials.

Montenegro delegate Spasoje Medenica proposed that the forthcoming constitutional changes be used to put the financial system in order and organize it for the entire country. His idea involved the controlling function of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the Social Accountancy Service in Yugoslavia. Medenica also called for the formation of special commissions, of the FEC and of the Assembly, to examine in detail all financial regulations and propose better solutions to prevent such malversations being repeated. [passage omitted]

Federal Secretary for Finance Svetozar Rikanovic said that as well as the enormous damage in dinars, Agrokomerc had also committed major foreign currency transgressions and losses. In carrying out unauthorized business transactions, Agrokomerc had brought the country losses of about 6 million dollars. The Federal Foreign Exchange Inspectorate has still not succeeded in establishing the seriousness of all the foreign currency omissions. Business was conducted based on selling cheaply, buying expensively, and letting society pay the costs.

We should not be horrified at this affair, Rikanovic said, but at the circumstances that led to it. We must resolutely come to grips with all the weaknesses in the financial system and—above all—defend the national currency from constant falling.

Momcilo Tomic, deputy general manager of the Social Accountancy Service, told delegates that the inspectors of his service had reported Agrokomerc 40 times in the past 3 years. This fact alone reveals how business was done, particularly when we know the unhappy fate of these reports to the competent courts.

Tomic stated that last year the Social Accountancy Service submitted 58,000 charges, 1,900 of which were criminal. Up to the middle of this year, 20,000 had been resolved. Some 31,000 were still being "dragged" through the courts, while the remainder had been thrown out by the prosecutor, even though in the Social Accountancy Service it is felt that these charges were completely well founded. In such circumstances, when not even the courts are working properly, it should not be surprising that scandals of the Agrokomerc kind are possible.

Tomic told the delegates that the control over management in 2,000 major work organizations, and internal banks' systems in particular, would be completed by mid-October. The first report, compiled by 62 inspectors involved in establishing embezzlement in Agrokomerc, should arrive by this deadline. Only then will the seriousness of the lack of financial discipline and the circulation of bills without the existance of debtor-creditor relations be known for sure.

Varazdin Prosecutor's Report

LD180725 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Varazdin, 17 Sep (TANJUG)—The district public prosecutor in Varazdin today reported on what stage has been reached in the action against the accused in the Varazdin promissory notes affair.

The district public prosecutor submitted to the investigating judge of the district court in Varazdin a request to conduct an enquirey against Barbara Besenic, director, and Milan Stimac, director of the financial and economic sector of the Vartilen work organization in Varazdin, against Marko Knezevic, director of the internal bank of the Viko composite organization of associated labor of Varazdin, Slavica Strlek, manager of the financial service of Vartilen, Juliana Grahek-Starcevic, acting director of the business unit for the manufacturing industry of the Zagreb Privredna Bank, and Vladimir Knok, manager of accounting of the Robni Promet work organization of the Viko composite organization of associated labor of Varazdin, all because of well-grounded suspicions that they have committed a criminal act: undermining the economic foundation of the country.

The accused are charged with organizing and carrying out, in the second half of 1985, in 1986 and in 1987, within the financial service of Vartilen, the issuing of their own guaranteed promissory notes without a debtor-creditor relationship, with the aim of obtaining financial resources and in this way ensuring the liquidity and development of the work organization. [passage omitted]

From the second half of 1985 to 1 September 1987, 685 gray promissory notes were issued in this way, for a total of 128,612,812,257 dinars, with a loss of at least 23 billion dinars since, because of the illiquidity of the Vartilen work organization, at least 20 billion dinars of the maturing promissory notes will have to be paid off by the Zagreb Privredna Bank, and at least 3 billion dinars by the Varazdinska Bank. This resulted in the disturbance of the established fiscal and credit system as part of the relations in social reproduction, accelerating further inflationary trends and acting in a destabilizing way on the economic system of the country.

As well as the persons against whom investigations are underway, the former general director of Viko, Rudolf Molnar, and the responsible financial managers of Viko, Ante Rados and Silvestar Lazic, are also under temporary arrest. Today the Viko Workers' Council did not accept the resignation of former general director Rudolf Molnar but relieved him of his duties, while it did accept the resignation of his assistant, Milan Pticek.

Replacement of Municipal Leaders Examined
LD180601 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 17 Sep 87]

["Resignations Without Explanations"—TANJUG headline; by Dj. Jevtic]

[Text] Pristina, 17 Sep (TANJUG)—In accordance with the demands of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Session Conclusions on Kosvov, and coming soon after the statement by the LC Provincilal Committee Presidium, cadre changes were begun in the three Kosovo municipalities of Istok, Klina, and Kacanik. The top party leaders in these three communes—Riza Madjaraj, Krist Bekaj, and Fadilj Stagova—have resigned from their positions in the Provincial Committee Presidium, and this will not be the end of the affair. The changes will be greater and more widespread, and should involve not only people in top positions but also—more appropriately—those at the head of the organs most directly entrusted with and responsible for the implementation of measures and actions aimed at stabilizing the political and economic situation in their own areas.

Under item 14 on the immediate tasks of the Kosovo LC Provincail Committee, which specifically elaborates the plenum's conclusions on Kosvov, it is stated that where it is assessed cadres are not achieving the proper degree of involvement and there are no specific results from their work, steps should be taken in the social organs, organs of administration, and in the municipalities for cadre change, regeneration, and training.

The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium working group, which carried out a detailed analysis of the situation in the municipalities and the behavior of cadres in them, recognized—and this was confirmed by the Provincial Committee Presidium—that these three municipalities are the most sensitive points where the leaders were sufficiently involved and were not coping. They did not know how to, and could not, effect an improvement in these areas. As was stated in the announcement from its recent session, the top party body of the province assessed that "on the question of the need for cadre changes in these municipalities, the starting point is the identical views held on this by the LC organs within them."

Bearing such statements and assessments in mind, however, dilemmas are already being created in the public by the explanations from Istok, Klina, and Kacanik in connection with the resignations of the committee presidents there. Not one expose factually states that the committee presidents are responsible and to blame for the deteriorated political and overall situation in their areas. Of all three it is in fact said that their ideopolitical orientations are not questionable, which certainly is not at issue.

What is undeniable, it could be said, is that once again—in these, as in many other cases of the removal of people responsible for the situation in their own areas— the impression is being created that it is the innocent who are leaving their posts, and that it is exclusively because of a demand "from above," not because of a lack of involvement, incompetence, or the inability to act preventively, energetically, and to mobilize under complex conditions. If the party leadership does not provide broader and more convincing explanations of this work (or lack of it) by its top people, then logically one must conclude that the public is being assured in an opportunistic way there is in fact no accountability and that it should not be sought further. This is probably why resignations are resorted to in situations where it is clearly a question of replacing incompetent people, even though the directives for this came from the higher party forum.

Serbian Communes on Cooperation With Kosovo
AU171915 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 87 p 3

[S. Jankovic report: "Who Is Pampering Counterrevolution"]

[Text] Kragujevac, 8 Sep—Recent events presented in Azem Vlasi's speech to workers in education, and particularly the loathsome crime that took place in the Paracin barracks have in many ways disturbed the climate of coming together and the implementation of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum on Kosovo. This was stated today at the Presidium of the Sumadija and Pomoravlje Inter Communal LC session held in Kragujevac, which discussed current and future cooperation plans with Kosovo.

Although the Communists, working people, and citizens of Sumadija and Pomoravlje have expressed strong support for the Ninth LCY Central Committee conclusions, they are now concerned about the evident hesitation and inconsistencies in implementing them. This was stated by Radojko Jovic, executive secretary of Inter-Communal LC. I think that basic mistakes lie in the fact

that it took 3 months to establish Fadilj Hodza's responsibility, while we are asked to differentiate in all spheres immediately. This has made the political situation more difficult. The situation is worsened further by the well known statement Azem Vlasi made in his talks with educational workers which embittered the Communists, working people, and citizens because the last thing they need in this situation is the question of who is responsible for what, when the LC Statute is precise on the powers of the Central and the Provincial Committees. In addition to all this, a loathsome crime took place in the Paracin army barracks which hurt all peoples in this country who demand that the counterrevolution should not be pampered any more, but strongly opposed.

Slobodan Debljevic from the regional Chamber of Economy said that the Zastava organization has its branches, plants, and service stations in half the province's 22 communes (it invested 15 billion dinars, which have created 700 new jobs). This region works hard and is successful in the realization of the 5-year development plans in five of its undeveloped communes. It has also come up with several programs for Kosovo, but the corresponding initiatives from its (Kosovo) communes for the concretization and realization of these plans have not materialized.

Ratko Jegdic, president of the Svetozarevo LC Communal Committee, spoke about forms of cooperation with the Kosovo economy to date and some problems that have arisen. People from Svetozarevo are not willing to provide money which will be used to build villas, swimming pools, recreation centers, eastern style libraries, marble banks, or to finance counterrevolution. The Communists in the basic organizations are already telling us publicly that they do not want to their two own children to be deprived in order to support families with 10 or more children.

Belgrade City LC Discusses Nationalism

AU171748 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the Belgrade City LC is discussing the current economic and political situation. In his introductory speech, Dragisa Pavlovic, president of the Belgrade City LC Presidium, among other things said that the working people's dissatisfaction is not caused only by the grave situation in the economy and the fall in the standard of living, but also by the very grave political situation in Kosovo, particularly after the shooting that took place in the Paracin army barracks.

The discussion also concentrated on the extent to which Serbian nationalism is present in the media and the extent to which it has intensified as the means of stabilizing the situation in Kosovo.

Refusing to accepts the content of a Politika ekspres commentary that he confused the issue in the speech he made several days ago, Dragisa Pavlovic stressed that he only spoke about the part of the media which, through its writing, contributed to aggravating the atmosphere about Kosovo.

In connection with the articles that have reappeared in Politika regarding the satirical article "Vojko and Savle," Dragisa Pavlovic said that it was necessary to say that the Presidium and the City LC Committee are not behind it, and that in fact they expressed full support for the decision according to which a working group of the Serbian LC Central Committee will establish the full truth and the responsibility of all participants. [passage omitted]

Dragisa Pavlovic also touched upon the newly developed situation following the talks with directors and chief editors of the main Belgrade newspapers.

[Begin Pavlovic recording] I also spoke about intranational relations and the need for a struggle against Serbian nationalism, which is topical and is manifesting itself as revanchism against Albanians. I did not, as some would like to show it, confuse the issue and see Serbian nationalism as the number-one specter. I clearly pointed out that the situation in Kosovo is not improving, at neither the necessary or desired speed. I also spoke about the tensions in political relations which some newspapers, whether they are aware of it or not, are stirring up, and thus contributing toward the atmosphere becoming more tense. I think that speaking in the manner I did, and mentioning here the main accents of this speech, I acted in accordance with the clear tenets of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum, the Sixth Serbian LC Central Committee Plenum, and in accordance with the views and statements of the LCY Central Committee on the current political situation in the country.

As regards the articles about the satirical story "Vojko and Savle" that are reappearing in *Politika*, I think that it is necessary to inform you that this Presidium and the City LC are not behind it but, on the contrary, the Presidium has expressed its full support for a decision according to which a working group of the Serbian LC Central Committee follows the matter to the end. Talks about it have already started in the *Politika* party organization. Supporting this action, we have sent a representative of the City LC Committee to this working group and expect that the truth and responsibility of every individual will be established. [end recording] [passage omitted]

The affair surrounding "Vojko and Savle" has been going on for too long, Jagos Puric said. It has caused damage to Belgrade communists, the names of Radmilo Kljajic and now of Dragisa Pavlovic have been connected with this, and thus we need to establish the facts quickly. [passage omitted]

Zoran Todorovic, executive secretary, asked whether the assessment of the extent of nationalism is correct; why is the finger pointed toward *Politika*; and whether the attack on *Politika* is in fact an attack on the voice of people.

Veljko Zgonjanin said that nationalism must be eradicated, and he condemned the practice of attributing nationalism to *Politika* and not to *NIN*, as used to be the case.

Rados Miljkovic said that, instead of starting with concrete work on the implementation of the Plenum on Kosovo, discussion are being held again. [passage omitted]

Slobodan Jovanovic, member of the Presidium of the City LC Committee and chief and responsible editor of *Politika Ekspres*, was of the opinion that today's session was called as an extraordinary session and in a rush because of—as he said,—the course of the polemic between *Politika Ekspres* and Dragisa Pavlovic following the speech he delivered at the meeting with chief and responsible editors of newspapers, radio, and television last week. In Jovanovic's opinion, this polemic is being unjustifiably conducted on two different tracks, the party and the public track. We also reacted too quickly, he said, when the press carried some ideas contained in the memorandum, attacks on Comrade Tito, and similar things. *Politika Ekspres* is criticized, Jovanovic said, because it criticized Azem Vlasi, but in this situation Vlasi had acted in a more democratic way. Vlasi had not called an extraordinary meeting of the Provincial LC Committee or of the Provincial Presidency. In Jovanovic's opinion, in his introductory speech at today's session Dragisa Pavlovic did not repeat a single thesis which was the subject of *Politika Ekspres* criticism. [passage omitted]

Stanko Matijasevic said that rumors have recently been heard about conflicts within the Serbian leadership. This is disturbing the public and the party in particular. Members of the veterans' association want to know how true these rumors are. Expressing his own view, Matijasevic said that it appears that some factional fights are going on. He rejected some accusations addressed to the City LC Committee, its Presidium, and its president, particularly those that insinuate the insufficient protection of Comrade Tito's name and oppose the Party Plenum conclusions. The discussion is still going on.

Daily Views 'Lessons' of Paracin Massacre

AU171612 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 9 Sep 87 p.10

[V. Surroi article: "Return From the Irrational"]

[Text] Tragedies always make us look at ourselves, to find those symbols which make human life itself meaningful. They impel us to find points of common contact which help us to surmount the time of pain more easily. This has happened today, too, after the burial of the four soldiers killed by Aziz Kelmendi in the Paracin barracks.

Crime is a fact, something which in the course of human history has always been a concrete answer to man's constant self-questioning concerning what is concealed in the realms of his destructive nature, beyond reason. There is no need for lengthy explanation of human destruction and self-destruction: they are part of the dark side of human history. Nevertheless, the recent revelation of this murderer's past has the effect of branding his crime with the mark of national hatred. The details that have emerged about his hostile activity and his indoctrination with nationalist ideology from Greater Albanian positions place the murderer's crime in the class of inflation of national consciousness to the point of terror. The anti-national character of nationalism thus transcends all measurement, standing at the extreme limits of inhumanity. It moves along that road, passing over the corpses of four young people, and shocking the entire nation, especially the people of Kosovo, in its passage into the irrational.

It is difficult to return from the irrational. One must see with one's eyes the grieving families, to whom no words of sympathy can console for the absence of those boys whom they saw off to the Army with joy, but received home in sorrow. It means accepting that we have erred, because no horror of such proportions could occur by chance.

To return from the irrational means to examine, although they are hidden, the characteristics of the antisocial activity of a person, and his activity against this society, asking why in spite of all this was he accepted into the LCY. But is is more difficult to consider where such a young person, aged 14 in 1981, could acquire such a burden of nationalist ideas, and to have them eliminated.

So let us not reconcile ourselves to the existence of this hatred which long ago transcended the personal, and through nationalism is now attempting to obtain status for itself within our society. Let us turn back to eliminating hatred, at an individual level too, because without hatred there are no crimes. This crime was not aimed merely against the lives of four people, but against all of us, against the organization of our society. Aziz Kelmendi's hatred, although manifested at an individual level, passed that border long ago. In attacking the Yugoslav People's Army he has attacked us all.

To return toward reason means not identifying the crime with anything else but hatred. A man who commits such an inhuman crime has gone beyond any other allegiance he may have, save to the irrational. But to return toward reason does not mean to forget, because it is impossible to forget where this man came from and what influence his environment may have had upon him.

This return to reason is nevertheless primarily a return to the symbols of our existence, toward our common points of contact, toward the daily significance of the ideals of our fraternal nationalities and their common destiny, and toward the awareness that now more than ever we need a common front against hatred, whose symbol is now the murderer Aziz Kelmendi; against that hatred, then, which in its extreme viciousness is attempting to infiltrate itself into the life of our society, and against those latent weapons which are directed against the essence of our community, against its foundations, and the life of our young people. The crime at Paracin is another lesson which testifies to this, but a lesson which has cost us dearly.

Kosovo LC Examines Religious Activities

AU171433 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian
9 Sep 87 p 5

[V.S. report on meeting of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Commission for Intranational Relations in Pristina on 8 September: "Against the Abuse of Religion"]

[Excerpt] Xhevat Shabani, the introductory speaker, stressed that a more detailed analysis of the work of religious communities since 1981 would show intensive activity, including legal activities such as the construction of religious buildings to accomodate as large a number of believers as possible, and also the exploitation of this activity by a part of the clergy in the pursuit of issues extending beyond the framework of religious life. Among these issues is that of their self-nomination as an alternative factor in solving problems entrusted to the legal bodies of our system. In this sphere, he continued, clericalist and clerical-nationalist tendencies are particularly unacceptable. Clerical nationalism is evident in sections of all the religious communities among us. In the Islamic community, it expresses itself in calls for the construction of mosques "to spite the Serbs and Montenegrins," in encouragement of intolerance toward members of the Serb and Montenegrin nationality, and in efforts to spread "revolutionary Islam" and fundamentalism.

On the other hand, Xhevat Shabani said, especially since the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, recent years have witnessed clerical-nationalist and anti-Albanian activity on the part of a section of the Serbian Orthodox Church. Certain publications, especially "A Call for the Defense of the Heritage of the Serbian People in Kosovo," have presented nationalist and chauvinist attitudes and opinions. Certain sections of the Serbian Orthodox Church have made efforts in their propaganda to exploit our present problems and difficulties, and to promote themselves as the sole protectors of the Serbian cause in Kosovo, thereby encouraging revanchism, attacking the Albanian nationality and leadership of the SFRY, the SR of Serbia, and the SAP of Kosovo. There have been tendencies in the activity of some orthodox clergy to exploit religious ceremonies for the dissemination of political views in opposition to LCY policies. [passage omitted]